

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Bleak House
Spectrum charts the origins of the great Housing Benefit disaster

Pillars of Wisdom?
"The Establishment is ossified." A former Thatcher adviser says the Prime Minister has refused to reform Whitehall

Decline and Fall
Edward Mortimer on the decline of the French Communist Party under Georges Marchais (below)



OED
Philip Howard pays homage to the "most exciting" book title of the century

Glory Game
The draw for the semi-finals of the Milk Cup

Doctors' warning on NHS cuts

Doctors would defy instructions from laymen appointed as National Health Service general managers if patient care was threatened, the British Medical Association told MPs in giving evidence on streamlining the service.

Earnings beat pay deals

Earnings in manufacturing industry are rising nearly twice as fast as basic pay deals which average 5 per cent. This is largely because increased output has resulted in more overtime, bonus and productivity-related payments.

Borrowing up

The public sector borrowed £10.1 billion in the first nine months of the current financial year - slightly more than the Government's £10 billion target for the full year.

Jet sabotaged

Pakistan said sabotage was the cause of a mid-air explosion on an Air France jumbo jet with 254 people on board. Four passengers were arrested.

TSB raises rate

The Trustee Savings Bank group has raised its mortgage rate from 11 per cent to 11.5 per cent on loans up to £30,000.

Divorce vote

Church of England clergy are voting heavily against the proposals to remarry divorcees in church.

Clubs fined

Record fines of £1,000 each have been imposed on Oldham and Leigh rugby league clubs, after fighting among players caused the abandonment of their match.

THE TIMES

We apologize for shortcomings in our financial, advertising and announcements services today. These are due to a dispute involving clerical members of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades '82.

Leader page 11

Letters: On race-capping, from Mr A. J. Wigram, and others; abortion, from Lord Robertson of Oakridge; historical records, from Mr A. Sandison. **Leading articles:** Mr Heath's Gower report; Abortion; Features, pages 8, 10. **The barriers to moving Temple Bar,** when top-selling does not mean best-seller; David Attenborough's new TV nature series; Ronald Butt on Mrs Thatcher's pragmatism. The Times profile: Jean-Luc Godard.

Books, page 9
Fiona MacCarthy discusses the biography of Arthur Ransome; the week, including: Fay Weldon's new novel, reviewed by Gay Firth and John Nicholson; Peter Ackroyd on Updike; Kay Dick on M. F. K. Fisher; children's books. **Obituary, page 12**
Professor Sir Ronald Tumber, Miss Dorothy Lane.

Home News	23	Law Report	12
Overseas	4-6	Parliament	12
Arts	12	Science	12
Books	13-15	Sport reports	16
Business	16	TV & Radio	16-18
Class	12	Theatre, etc	7
Crossword	28	Universities	22
Diary	28	Weather	28
Events	20	Wills	12

Shultz confronts Gromyko in five-hour meeting

By Our Foreign Staff

Heated talks lasting more than five hours ran into the night at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm yesterday as Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, met Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, for the first time in four months.

The meeting was more than two hours longer than originally planned and, according to Tass in Moscow, Mr Gromyko "resolutely denounced" Washington's world-wide military policies in "a totally frank and principled manner" - phrasing which indicates friction and possibly outright argument between the two men.

Mr Shultz made no statement as he left the embassy shortly after 8pm.

In a speech earlier in the day to the European Disarmament Conference meeting in Stockholm, the Soviet Minister accused the Reagan Administration of "thinking in terms of war and acting accordingly".

He pinned the blame for the breakdown in US-Soviet talks on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe on the United States, and said Moscow would never return to the Geneva talks unless NATO abandoned its deployment of US missiles.

Moscow walked out of the talks last November after US cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, the first of 572 to be based in Europe under a five-year plan, arrived in West Germany, Britain and Italy.

"We stand for serious negotiations and not for negotiations using a screen for covering up militaristic plans," Mr Gromyko said.

myko said. "Having started installation of its missiles, Washington has rendered negotiations pointless."

He said "militarism, enmity and war hysteria" were being exported to Western Europe along with the US missiles.

Mr Gromyko also accused the United States, which has troops in a four-nation peace-keeping force in Lebanon, of "sowing death and destruction there".

Gromyko repeated Soviet proposals for an agreement between nuclear powers not to use atomic weapons first and

Delegates shocked 6
Photograph 6
Doomsday film 6
British fury 6

for a non-aggression pact. The Nato alliance, which says it will not use nuclear or conventional weapons unless it is attacked first, has already dismissed these proposals. It wants the Stockholm conference to focus on detailed measures to tighten and extend existing rules covering notification and observation of military exercises and manoeuvres.

Gromyko struck a more positive note on these issues, saying Moscow was ready to work out extra "confidence-building measures" covering prior notification of major manoeuvres and agreement to limit their scale.

According to the Tass report issued from Moscow later in the day, Mr Gromyko pressed these

themes in his meeting with Mr Shultz. There was no sign in the report that there had been any conciliatory words between the two men.

The Soviet Foreign Minister also told Mr Shultz the missile talks could only be resumed if the US "showed readiness to return to the situation that had existed prior to the commenced deployment of American missiles in Europe", Tass said.

Andrei Gromyko resolutely denounced Washington's course towards heightening tension in various parts of the world... towards escalating gross, including military, interference in the affairs of sovereign states," Tass said.

Mr Gromyko had rejected comments from Mr Shultz that the US was seeking greater international stability. "It was said to him that the practical actions of the American administration do not tally with this," Tass said.

Soon after the talks ended, another Tass report from Moscow said that Soviet troops have begun training on new nuclear missiles placed in Czechoslovakia as part of Moscow's response to US deployment of cruise and Pershing rockets.

On Tuesday, it was revealed that Soviet soldiers were manning new missile bases in east Germany.

Yesterday's report from Czechoslovakia, previewing an article due to appear today in the Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star*, training had started the moment the rocket troops arrived in the country.



Prince Moulay Rachid, son of King Hassan, welcomes PLO leader Yassir Arafat, who was in Morocco for the Islamic summit. Split over Egypt, Page 6

All-out Ford strike threatened over closure of foundry

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Ford union leaders yesterday threatened an all-out strike from February 13 unless the company withdraws its plan to close the Thames foundry at Dagenham next year with the loss of 2,000 jobs.

Amid mounting concern among the unions about the company's plans, Mr Ronald Todd, national organizer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is also to seek a commitment to investing in Britain.

The magazine, *The Engineer*, today claims to confirm their worst fears with an article which says the company has decided to invest more than £100m on a new Sierra engine in West Germany, which would lead to 1,700 job losses in the Dagenham engine shop.

The company last night refused to comment on the story, but denied that there was any plan to reduce the Essex complex to a mere assembly plant. Ford has spent more than £300m on the plant in recent years.

Yesterday's decision to strike was given "overwhelming" backing in a vote by the foundry workers, and it was thought that the recommendation would

now be put to mass meetings at the 24 plants throughout the country.

Management is privately taking some comfort from the fact that the last round of mass meetings in December over the 7.5 per cent pay offer went against the union recommendation to strike.

Mr Todd said that he wanted to discuss the "decline of manufacturing operations in Great Britain" with the company. He was satisfied that the call for industrial action would win the support of the 60,000-strong workforce.

The company announced on Monday that the foundry was to close next April but that there would be offers of early retirement and voluntary redundancy. Ford said that it was hoping to avoid compulsory severance.

The plant had lost £75m over the last three years and there was no prospect of viability despite a £6m investment programme over the last 18 months, Ford said. The foundry was suffering from low productivity, adverse currency movements, over-capacity in the industry and low demand.

More cuts feared, page 2

1,180 high technology jobs cut

By Our Labour Reporter

Two high technology companies, British Aerospace and Ferranti, yesterday announced 1,180 redundancies at plants in the north west of England.

A total of 450 Aerospace jobs will go at Chadderton, near Oldham, and Woodford, near Stockport. Another 400 will go at Broughton, Chester.

The Ferranti job losses will be at Ferranti Container Handling and Ferranti Fabrications at Chadderton. Mr Christopher Drake, national aerospace organizer for Tass, the engineering staff union, forecast that there would be coordinated opposition from the unions to the cuts.

A spokesman for British Aerospace said the company hoped the redundancies could be brought about voluntarily. He added that the job losses were caused by a reduced workload.

The latest cutbacks follow last year's 2,000 job losses, when it was decided to close the factory at Hurn, Bournemouth, and other plants.

Sir Austin Pearce, BAE chairman, has warned of significant redundancies if the Government did not support programmes such as Seaforth, the A320 Airbus and the European fighter.

Thatcher tackles 'immune targets'

By Julian Haviland Political Editor

The Prime Minister yesterday criticized local government as a vested interest, and lumped it with the trade unions, the nationalized industries and the monopolies in the professions. They had been immune for years, she said, and she would like the governments led by her to be remembered a hundred years hence for having tackled them.

Mr Margaret Thatcher's few short blunt words stood out in a speech to political reporters which dealt more delicately and at greater length with the question of press responsibility.

Mr Edward Heath, the former Conservative Prime Minister, said yesterday after the rate capping revolt that he had no intention of being a lackey.

Back page

They seemed to be directed at rebels and potential rebels among Conservative MPs, who on the second reading of the Rates Bill on Tuesday reduced the Government's paper majority by about a third, and who threaten to increase their pressure as the Bill proceeds.

She did not vanish her language with the usual tribute to the value of local government as an institution, or confine her criticism, as hitherto, to the few high-spending councils.

The message, which was heard by Mr Edward Heath and Mr Francis Pym among the rebels, was that the Prime Minister means to have the Bill.

Mrs Thatcher was speaking in London at a luncheon to mark the centenary of the parliamentary lobby journalists, the group of reporters allowed to work in the lobby of the House of Commons.

She asked how press freedom could be reconciled with responsibility to the nation of which all were part.

Mrs Thatcher suggested questions which deserved some thought: Which weighed heavier in the reporting of news, accuracy or presentation, the need to inform or to entertain? Were facts as sacred as comment was free, should journalists make the news?

Were the media fair as well as free. In plain terms, what did it take to secure publication of a correction?

Was there a clear understanding of the limits to incursions into privacy, whether of Crown or commoner, or were the limits set solely by what was perceived to be commercial interest?

Did the media present a balanced picture of life in Britain. If it showed all that was worst in our society while the dictators showed all that looked best in theirs, were we promoting or undermining freedom?

TUC seeks compromise on political levy ballots

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

TUC leaders decided yesterday to continue their talks with Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment, in the hope of reaching a compromise on government proposals over the political activities of trade unions.

But with time for such a deal running out, the TUC is now seeking big concessions from the Government. The unions want Mr King to drop from his Trade Union Bill a proposal for compulsory secret ballots every ten years on whether members of a union want to continue having a political fund.

In forthcoming talks, the TUC representatives, Mr Len Murray, the general secretary, and Mr William Keys, the print union leader, will offer Mr King voluntary measures to ensure that union members have a free choice as to whether to contrib-

ute to the Labour Party, in exchange for abandonment of periodic ballots.

Some union leaders such as Mr David Bassett, general secretary of the General Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, took a tougher line at a meeting of the TUC's employment policy and organization committee yesterday.

The committee is to meet again on February 15 to decide whether enough progress has been made in the delicate talks with Mr King to justify voluntary measures on the political levy. If not, the TUC will withdraw from the negotiations.

That increasingly likely outcome is expected to prompt a government amendment to the Bill introducing "contracting in" for payment of the political levy.

Gower report criticized

A major report advocating more protection for Britain's small investors was yesterday criticized by the Consumers' Association but welcomed by the establishment in the City of London.

The association wanted a ban on door-to-door selling of investments like unit trusts and life assurance, but Professor

Laurence "Jim" Gower, who wrote the report, said a code governing behaviour of salesmen would stop the worst abuses of high-pressure selling.

In the past three years, investors have lost a total of £36m in savings.

Leading article, Page 11
Tougher rules, Page 13
Two tiers, Page 15

Better job prospects for graduates this year

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Job prospects for graduates are getting better this year, partly because the electronics and computer industries are continuing to need recruits but also because less likely companies, such as Macdonald's, the burger company, have joined the companies that tour the universities looking for young people to recruit.

That ray of hope among the usually gloomy predictions given annually by the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates means that for the first time in three years there are signs of growth in the graduate employment market. Most of the 66,000 young people leaving universities and polytechnics this summer will find jobs. Unemployment among graduates may fall a

percentage point or so to 10 per cent.

But the standing conference emphasized yesterday that finding a job takes much longer now. Graduates have to wait longer to find what they want and must be prepared to consider a much wider range of occupations, taking temporary work while they look around.

"The concept of the graduate job is changing," Mr Keith Bell, chairman of the conference, said. "The idea of the graduate as a crown prince has gone."

The standing conference advised caution in interpreting the figures because there will be about 5,500 more graduates on the market this summer. They reflect the larger number graduating, the smaller pro-

portion of overseas students, and the reduction in some job outlets, notably academic research and teacher training.

At the same time it believes that that will be more than offset by the slightly more buoyant state of demand.

Small employers are setting out to recruit graduates, in small numbers but steadily, particularly computer companies dealing in software. However, the universities will be producing fewer graduates in electronics from now on because of the cuts in higher education.

The standing conference says that the shortage of graduates in electronics is likely to get worse next year and that it is already proving



necessary for employers to attract graduates from other disciplines as "converts".

It predicts that there might be a slight increase in demand in the oil and chemical industries and says that more civil engineers are being sought although the number studying the subject is falling. There are likely to be a few more openings for surveyors.

London University has 70 job vacancies on its books this week from 50 companies. The standing conference declined to say in which disciplines students would be at an advantage when it came to finding jobs, apart from the obvious one of electronics. Much more depended on what you were like than the subject you had read, they said. The most useful A levels for jobs were mathematics and physics.



Every local community should have one. Or two.

Bovis Construction won a special Sports Council competition last year to develop a standardised approach to sports halls - SASH.

It resulted in a solution - chosen from 122 entries - which is now available to local authorities and other interested bodies throughout the country.

The SASH design is based on a brief produced by the Sports Council's Technical Unit for Sport and developed by Bovis in collaboration with them.

With the first halls nearing completion, SASH demonstrates Bovis' complete expertise in the field of sport and leisure.

Like us to demonstrate how easy it could be to build a new sports hall, or similar leisure facility, in your area?

Please call Simon Dando on 01-422 3488 or write to Bovis Construction Limited, Bovis House, Northolt Road, South Harrow, Middlesex, HA2 0EE.



'Needless delays' make thousands wait up to 12 weeks for abortions

By Thomson Prentice

Thousands of women who are referred medically for abortions have to wait for up to 12 weeks before they receive the operation under the National Health Service, according to a report published yesterday.

The report, by the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, criticizes needless delays caused by inefficient administration and emphasizes the greater risks of complications and of psychological and emotional difficulties among women who have abortions after the twelfth week of pregnancy.

One in five women medically referred for the operation before the twelfth week of pregnancy did not have the abortion until between the twentieth and twenty-third weeks, according to a survey involving 678 doctors in England and Wales.

That delay was described as "appalling and unforgivable" yesterday by the British Pregnancy Advisory Service, which has thirty centres and five clinics in Britain.

In the report, *Late Abortion in England and Wales*, the college says that despite the risks involved in late abortions, neither women seeking such abortions nor those providing abortion services fully realize the importance of minimizing delay.

"Since young women form a large proportion of those having delayed abortions, there is an

urgent need to provide more education for them about the recognition of pregnancy, and about the urgent need to seek help, advice, and counselling whenever pregnancy is recognized."

"This is true whether the pregnancy is planned or unplanned, wanted or unwanted," the college says.

"Some unnecessary delays are caused by inefficiencies in the administration of the abortion services. This was shown by long intervals between referral for abortion and consultation."

The college recommends that appointments should be made, preferably by telephone, without necessarily waiting for the results of pregnancy tests. It also calls for studies into the possibility of performing some late abortions as day cases in health service hospitals.

More than 160,000 abortions are carried out each year in England and Wales. Twenty per cent of them, involving 32,000 women, are conducted between the thirteenth and twenty-seventh weeks of pregnancy.

Such human factors as indecision and apprehension among women were factors involved in about 50 per cent of late abortions, and failure to recognize pregnancy was a factor in more than 30 per cent.

The report says that it found delays occurring between consultation and the operation

"though such delay was rarely of significant length in the private sector".

It adds: "These objective measures of delay suggest that deficiencies in the organization of the abortion service, especially in the NHS, makes a substantial contribution to avoidable delay in second trimester abortion, a factor not often acknowledged by respondents to the questionnaires. These, it must be remembered, were the doctors carrying out abortions, not the women who were using the service."

The delay of up to 12 weeks between medical referral for abortion and the operation was described as "appalling and unforgivable" yesterday by Mrs Diane Munday, spokeswoman for the British Pregnancy Advisory Service.

The Co-ordinating Committee in Defence of the 1967 Abortion Act, which represents 59 member organizations including the Family Planning Association, the Brook Advisory Centres, and the Pregnancy Advisory Service, said yesterday that it supported the college's recommendations for more day care services.

"Most of the delays in abortion operations are caused by the administrators of the service rather than by the women themselves," the committee coordinator, Miss Joanna Chambers, said.

Leading article, letters, page 11



Rank outsider: Elizabeth Wilks, aged 17, one of the few girls ever to head a public school, with fellow pupils at Worksop College, Nottinghamshire, after she became Captain yesterday. Boys outnumber girls by five to one at the school

Bookmakers back Bill to win trade

By Robert Morris

The alleged inability of customs officers to crack down on illegal betting in Britain is being challenged by bookmakers.

The Betting Office Licensees Association believes that spending cutbacks have restricted the resources the Customs and Excise Department can allocate to combat illegal gambling, and that this explains the department's lukewarm attitude to a suggested investigation of illegal gambling.

With the Home Office understood to be favouring a private member's Bill introduced by Sir Ian Gilmour, Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham, aimed at making betting offices more attractive, the association is stepping up its campaign in support of the Bill.

To be given its second reading in March, it would allow betting shops to install television sets and soft drink machines.

Bookmakers have been complaining for some time that the spartan surroundings of betting shops encourage people to go to illegally-operated pubs and clubs.

The bookmakers' association, which has supplied information on illegal betting shops - from pubs where bets are taken over the bar to clubs where prices are displayed on a blackboard and racing commentaries provided by a national news agency - is now complaining that Customs and Excise has failed to follow up a number of tips.

Cutoms and Excise has maintained for some time that the bookmakers' claims are exaggerated and not supported by hard evidence.

Compensation fears over 'lost' holidays

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A question mark hangs over compensation for lost package holidays with the news that a government final safety net fund has shrunk greatly.

The fund is designed to help those who suffer if a tour operator fails financially. It has fallen by two thirds since the Laker collapse, itself responsible for claims that wiped out nearly half of the fund's "lost" money.

The foreign package holiday industry is moving into a tough year with companies that are cutting prices in some cases slashing already badly reduced profit margins. Fears of collapses are growing.

The holidaymakers' last resort is the Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency whose chairman, Sir Kenneth Selby, yesterday reported £16.6m assets in the financial year ended March, 1983.

He said that to give the same financial safety net as when the fund was set up by the Government in 1975 after the Court Line/Clarksons collapse, it would need to have assets of £52m.

The agency was worried whether its funds would be adequate to meet future liabilities, particularly if there were another failure of a big operator, Sir Kenneth added.

He sees tougher monitoring of tour operators and a new system of insurance cover as key ways to tackle the problem.

He said: "It is not only the relative size of the fund but the timing of demands on it. If the Laker/Arrowsmith companies, which failed in February, 1982, had failed three months after they did, and had continued to trade at the level that they were

at, the demand on the fund could well have been greater than the money available to meet it."

A condition of tour operators' being licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority is that bonds are put up by the companies. Those are now worth £145m. Taken with the agency funds, the sum represented 9 per cent of tour operator turnover compared with 11 per cent in 1977.

If "inconceivably" the whole tour operator industry collapsed there would, with industry turnover this year at probably more than £2,000m be a potential of 10 million claims given the average spending on a holiday of £200 a person, Sir Kenneth said.

The Civil Aviation Authority bond could provide only £4.50 and the agency £1.80, leaving each customer £193.70 out of pocket.

But Sir Kenneth added: "I do not wish to raise fears among holidaymakers that if they lose their holiday they will not receive full compensation, even if the fund may be exhausted. I cannot believe that the Government would stand by and see that situation arise."

The aviation authority has said that imposing heavier bond obligations could make it too costly for new companies to enter the holiday field and force many of the present operators out.

British Airways said yesterday that it will introduce its "Superclub" seats on all its 747 and Tri-Star services to the Caribbean next month. The seats, which give 6in more elbow room, will be on intercontinental flights from May 1.

Police go easy on cannabis

The police now tend to take a more lenient view of casual cannabis smoking, the Police Federation said yesterday.

Earlier, south Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

ITV wants shared satellite with the BBC

By David Hewson

Britain's commercial television companies have decided that they want to resurrect the BBC's shelved satellite broadcasting system by sharing the costs and the three channels which it would offer.

The independent television companies have been involved in secret for weeks with the BBC about sharing the system and have approached the Independent Broadcasting Authority for permission to make formal approaches.

A senior independent television executive said last night that it was envisaged that a shared satellite would offer one premium film channel, run jointly by both partners, and two channels each offering the best of BBC and the independent companies. All three channels would be available by subscription only.

"There is a firm belief among us that there is room for only one premium move channel, which makes it common-sense for us to share the satellite," the executive said. "This would enable us to keep ahead in technology and maintain our present standards of output."

Many of the companies would probably turn to outside finance to help pay for their share of the satellite costs, which would be about £160m in hardware over seven years.

A key element in the companies' plans, however, will be to win the support of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which will play a leading role in the future of a commercial satellite channel.

The companies are to press the authority to extend their broadcasting franchises, which are due to end in 1989, for an unspecified number of years to guarantee a return on their satellite investment.

Without such an extension, they believe that they would not be able to raise the money needed for the satellite scheme, or sufficient finance to become involved in the separate satellite channel which the authority already has in its gift.

A shared service is likely to appeal to the BBC, industry, and sections of the Government that will see it as a way of resurrecting the ambitious BBC plan which was shelved on grounds of cost.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

The courts did not regard casual smoking as a serious matter.

South Yorkshire police said that first offenders caught in possession of small amounts of cannabis were more likely to be cautioned than charged.

Det Insp Colin Addison, head of the force's drugs squad, said: "We have to examine which drugs have the most harmful addiction, such as heroin, amphetamines, and LSD." Cautioning first-time cannabis offenders where there was no suspicion of dealing released manpower to deal with the growing problem of hard drugs.

Mr Tony Judge, a federation spokesman, said: "The police do not have the resources to control possession of cannabis. The law on possession is fairly unenforceable and it points to a growing lack of conviction that it is a sensible law."

TSB raises mortgage rate to 11.5%

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Home loans from the Trustee Savings Bank will cost more from March 1. The TSB group is pushing up its mortgage rate from 11 per cent to 11.5 per cent on loans of up to £30,000.

The increase will apply to present and new borrowers.

The group, which has lent nearly £1,000m in the mortgage market, is the third big bank to increase interest rates on home loans and its action has further dimmed hopes that mortgage rates will soon be on the way down.

Earlier this month, Midland raised the cost of its home loans by half a percentage point to 11.25. Lloyds decided on an even bigger rise of 0.75 percentage point to 11.75 although that applied to new borrowers only.

At the end of last year there were hopes that the building societies' 11.25 per cent rate would soon fall, but there is little chance of that happening until later in the year.

TSB group increase will raise net monthly payments by £5.75 to £184.50 for borrowers with a £25,000 mortgage spread over 25 years. The group usually charges 0.5 per cent extra on loans of more than £30,000.

The Woolwich Equitable Building Society announced yesterday plans to raise mortgage lending by 40 per cent this year and make loans available to members and non-members.

The total of home loans is planned to rise to £1,400m compared with £1,000m last year.

About six hundred applications have been received from investors in the New Cross Building Society claiming hardship as a reason for needing access to their savings. Mr Michael Tuke, the new chief executive of the society, said yesterday.

Mr David Gandy, for the prosecution, said at Manchester Magistrates' Court that the police had been unable to trace a taxi driver who had telephoned them reporting the incident.

The couple had pleaded guilty to stealing a plank of wood from a building site to use as firewood and possessing amphetamine sulphate.

They were conditionally discharged.

Hoax bomb case is dismissed

A couple charged with planting a hoax bomb in the grounds of an old people's home just before it was to be opened by the Princess of Wales had their case dismissed yesterday after the police offered no evidence.

Stuart Taylor, of Burton Road, and Susan Wood, of Hayscroft Road, both of Withington, Greater Manchester, both aged 32, had spent 10 nights in custody over Christmas waiting for the case to be dealt with. They had always denied the offence.

Mr David Gandy, for the prosecution, said at Manchester Magistrates' Court that the police had been unable to trace a taxi driver who had telephoned them reporting the incident.

The couple had pleaded guilty to stealing a plank of wood from a building site to use as firewood and possessing amphetamine sulphate.

They were conditionally discharged.

Birthday error

A message from the Queen arrived at the home in Gosport, Lodges Crescent, Walsall, West Midlands, home of Mr Eric Williams yesterday to congratulate him on his 100th birthday.

Two days earlier Buckingham Palace had sent him a wedding anniversary message by mistake.

Trading watchdogs plead for counties

By Arthur Osman

The consumer protection departments of the six threatened metropolitan counties open their own battle for survival with a one-day conference at the House of Commons today.

The conference is a further step by the counties of Greater Manchester, Merseyside, South Yorkshire, Tyne and Wear, West Midlands, and West Yorkshire to challenge government plan to abolish them.

The six chairman of the various trading standards and consumer protection committees also published a joint 14-page document today claiming they have provided "effective, efficient, and economic value" for 11.3 million people. The annual cost of a head of population of trading standards departments in the six counties was £9.4p, compared with 16p.5p in the London boroughs. The six counties employ 730 people in the field.

The document entitled *Trading Standards in the Metropolitan Counties*, says that the service ensures uniformity by co-ordination and liaison, maximizing the economies of scale and being able to meet ever-changing needs.

It helps to stem the flow of dangerous imported goods,

protects the quality of British goods, curbs the production of counterfeit products, fights unscrupulous second-hand cars dealers, and monitors food production.

To split the service between district councils "will lead to a substantial increase in costs and a deterioration in the level of service."

The documents says: "Product counterfeiting is the boom industry of the 1980s. New and traditional industries are badly hit by this deceitful practice, as are the purchasers of inferior copies of genuine products."

"The size of the fraud is inevitably speculative but estimates put it between £500m and £1,000m." Action taken in the past year included the seizure of 50,000 video tapes and tens of thousands of items of clothing. "Investigations of this type can be protracted and complex, the frauds are not localized and the metropolitan counties have formed a joint group of officers to investigate these major frauds."

The document says that 68 per cent of all safety checks in Britain had been carried out by the six counties, and they had led the battle to control the second-hand car trade, which brought the greatest number of complaints from the public.

Jobless 'suicide risk'

More than half of all men who attempt suicide are unemployed, according to research published in the magazine *New Society* today.

People unemployed for more than a year are 19 times more likely to try to kill themselves, and 40 per cent of people appearing before English courts are unemployed, it says.

The author, Marjory Harris, says that most men are unskilled manual workers, and attempted suicide is highest in that class. So the determining factor may be class rather than unemployment.

The unemployed live on 40 per cent of what the employed are paid, he says. Their families tend to be more housebound, unable to afford trips to public houses, cinemas, relations or friends. They watch a lot of television and smoke too much.

"They are six times more likely to batter their children and twice as likely to get divorced."

The second mortuary attendant, Mr Aston Holmes, of Evesham Road, Peckham, South London was found not guilty of conspiracy to steal.

Raymond Thomas, aged 26, of Gerriage Street, Southwark, South London, who was jailed for 18 months, nine of which were suspended, had pleaded guilty to conspiracy to steal, theft, and handling stolen goods between November, 1981, and October, 1982.

The trial was later in the morning when it did resume. Mr George Carman, QC, for the defence said: "Overnight certain

PARLIAMENT January 18 1984

Row over cancelled oil rig contract: talks demanded

SCOTT LITHGOW

Amid bitter Labour criticism, anger and calls for his resignation because of the serious situation prevailing at the Scott Lithgow yard on the Clyde following Britoil's decision in December to cancel its oil rig contract, Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said in the Commons that he would do anything he could to ensure, if it was possible, that the rig be completed on the Clyde by some means or other.

In noisy question time clashes, both Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, and his predecessor and former Secretary of State, Mr Bruce Millan, called on Mr Younger to get Britoil and British Shipbuilders around the table now.

Mr Younger replied that he would be more impressed if either of the Labour spokesmen had uttered one word of leadership to the Scott Lithgow workforce either to sign the working agreement or not to take part in the planned national strike. For a year he had been warning everyone that this was likely to happen. He had been giving leadership; the only trouble was that he had not given it sufficiently loudly for those concerned to hear and understand and do anything about it.

Mr Michael Hirst (Strathkelvin and Glasgow, C) began, the exchanges that the CBI in Scotland shared the concern of the House and the Scottish people about the future of Scott Lithgow. The only practical solution now (he went on) appears to be the acquisition of this yard by an enterprise or consortium, whether United Kingdom or foreign, with expertise and commercial reputation to build sophisticated oil-related structures.

If he agreed, can he give an assurance that he and his ministers will do all in their power to enable the acquisition to take place and to protect an important part of the Scottish industrial infrastructure?

Mr Younger: I entirely share his concern and that of other MPs at the extremely serious situation we have watched develop on the lower Clyde. I shall be only too willing to do anything in my power to ensure that the yard is not lost, ensuring that somehow, if possible, the great rig shall be completed on the Clyde.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP) has been, in his discussions with the CBI or in his own mind, had a number of questions to what are the relative costs of the immediate closure of the yard on the one hand or making it worth while on the other for Britoil to agree to the completion of the rig?

Mr Younger: It does not appear primarily to be a matter of cost. The calculation of the balance of cost depends crucially upon what view British Shipbuilders take about the likely cost of completing the rig under the present contract.

For whatever reasons, the customers lost confidence in the suppliers. That is why they decided to terminate the contract.

Dr Norman Geddes (Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lab) mentioned confidence. When will he defend with conviction and principle the economic and social interests of the people employed at Scott Lithgow?

Mr Younger: As far back as last April I said the first of my meetings with all concerned. At that time I spelled out clearly that I was extremely concerned about the future of this contract. I am only sorry that there was no quicker response to the suggestions I then made.

Mr Nicholas Budge (Wolverhampton South-West, C) When he meets the leaders of the Scottish CBI will he remind them that every time they ask for special privileges and get them there is a counter-reaction in the West Midlands?

Mr Younger: I share his proper concern for the West Midlands. Regional policy is a British, not a Scottish, policy. It has served Britain extremely well over the past 25 years, creating something like 100,000 new jobs in Scotland alone and something like 500,000 in Britain as a whole.

Mr Bruce Millan (Glasgow, Govan, Lab) Is it not clear that a third party will take over that yard except at public expense? The most obvious, direct and cheapest way of saving that yard is to get Britoil and British Shipbuilders into negotiation. If the Government stands back and does not intervene to bring that about, it will be complicit in the massacre of thousands of jobs. (Labour cheers)

Mr Younger: He should be best placed to say that this was a contract entered into perfectly freely between British Shipbuilders and Britoil. It had normal terms and conditions of the normal sort agreed freely between them.

For whatever reasons, during the contract the customer lost confidence in the ability of the firm to complete the rig on time. It was the customer who terminated that contract, not the Government.

Mr Norman Buchan (Paisley South, Lab) The only group in Scotland who do not understand that we are at the moment in a short gap of time in which an element of action can solve the problem of Scott Lithgow is the House.

Mr Younger can lift his little finger just now and solve the problem. If he does not, we shall have a horrendous unemployment situation in the isolated section of the lower Clyde.

Mr Younger: For nearly a year I have been publicly and very obviously warning everyone that

this was likely to happen. Not one word has been said by the Labour Party in encouragement to the people concerned in Scott Lithgow to realize the seriousness of the situation. That is a disgraceful commentary on their inability to take part in this important matter. I have made it clear all along that I will do anything I can to try and ensure, if it is possible, that this rig be completed on the Clyde by some means or other.

Mr Harry Ewing (Falkirk East, Lab) In view of the state of the Scottish economy, Mr Younger's own work rate would not stand much examination. Why, with his record at Linwood, the Fort William pulp mill and the Invergordon smelter, should we believe in or trust him to save jobs?

Mr Younger: Mr Ewing should know better than to take a selective view. He has good reason to thank the Government for helping to bring Wang to his own end. He ought to be a bit more even-handed in what he says.

Mr Alister McQuarrie (Banff and Buchan, C) It is not clear in the death throes of Scott Lithgow that workers and management have realized the desperate situation. The leadership is there, on this side of the House.

What we want from workforce and management is a categorical assurance that if there is any possibility of this yard being saved, they will give a guarantee to the Secretary of State that they will hold to whatever agreement necessary to ensure the future of the yard.

Mr Younger: There has never been, and is not now, any difference between me and the representatives at Scott Lithgow that if there are faults they are on both the

management side and the workforce side.

It is a bit hard when I was one of the only people who has given any leadership over the past months. The only trouble is that I did not give it sufficiently loudly for those concerned to hear, understand and do anything about it.

Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab) There is deep and justified anger in Scotland at the lamentable spectacle

management side and the workforce side. It is a bit hard when I was one of the only people who has given any leadership over the past months. The only trouble is that I did not give it sufficiently loudly for those concerned to hear, understand and do anything about it.

Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Garscadden, Lab) There is deep and justified anger in Scotland at the lamentable spectacle

of the Secretary of State sitting paralysed and ineffective while thousands of jobs are lost on the lower Clyde. Worse still, he is trying to cover his own glaring inadequacies by misconceived and tasteless attacks on the workforce whom he is trying to make the sole scapegoat for the whole catastrophe.

If Mr Younger had acted decisively there would not be any need to be scrambling around looking for some sort of private sector rescue.

If it is possible for a third party to come in and complete the contract, why is it not possible for British Shipbuilders to do it, given that they will have to fund the losses up-to-date?

The minimum we ask the Government is that Mr Younger gets British Shipbuilders and Britoil round a table now and make sure there is not possibility missed of saving this contract, which is in the interests of the workers on the lower Clyde and the interests of this country if it is to have a credible position in North Sea technology.

Mr Younger: I would be more impressed if Mr Dewar or his predecessor (Mr Bruce Millan) had uttered one word of leadership to the people concerned in Scott Lithgow in the past year either to sign the working agreement or not to go on the planned national strike. Not one word was there from the Labour Party about it.

There is no difference of opinion between myself and the workforce and management that there have no doubt been faults on both sides. While I share the great concern of everyone about this situation, I at least can claim to have shown leadership for nearly a year to put it right. I have had no support from the Labour Party.

Mr Malcolm Bruce (Gordon, L) said loss of a major capacity in oilfield technology which would result from closure of Scott Lithgow would take away all of the nation's ability to compete in this area.

It is difficult to conceive (he said) of a private buyer taking over a yard that has been in the hands of the State for so long. The Minister and the Government have spent many months running down, condemning and rubbishing. This will not enable Scott Lithgow to maintain its proper place in oilfield technology.

Mr Younger agreed that to lose entirely the capability for building rigs from which we have derived a structure would be a retrograde step. Throughout the last nine months it has been clear that there was grave danger of the present situation happening.

Mr Bruce and his colleagues (he said) can claim to have taken some chance of leadership and said something constructive to try to persuade people to do something about it. The official Opposition did not join in.

Mrs Anna McCrory (Renfrew, West and Inverclyde, C) said the Government had done all it could Victorian times, but it was now way behind the times.

There were many ways in which the private sector would be interested in supporting a public sector investment. The Government should take a more creative approach to the problem of providing the necessary funds to improve the essential quality of Britain's infrastructure.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) said the debate was a siren song, but the total cost of doing what was suggested on any significant scale is enormous. Experience tells us that this prescription does not work.

It should be possible to set up large scale programmes to carry out all these desirable improvements and it was a serious criticism of the Government to say that nobody has been able to find a way of mounting a large scale programme of public work which was not self-defeating.

Lady White (Lab) said she would like to know if the Government had anything to say to decelerate the decline since *The Times* reported on "crumbling Britain" nearly two years ago.

Many universities were finding it difficult to maintain their crumbling structures. For instance, Imperial College had great pieces of wall falling off some higher buildings.

Lord Sheffield (Ind) said anybody who walked to work had a constant reminder of the state of the infrastructure as they tripped over the inequalities in the London pavements. Only sheer luck had kept things from being a disaster.

There were no adequate maps of the underground sewerage system and it was estimated that 130,000 miles long, with 15 per cent of it built over 100 years ago. Estimates suggested that £310m a year needed to be spent just to keep the system in its present state.

In America, toll roads financed much of the necessary road resurfacing but he was sure attempts to introduce a similar system in Britain would meet many objections. Such a negative attitude was not helpful.

Lord Elystan-Morgan (Lab) said for too long there had been a tendency to take the infrastructure for granted. People seemed to say as the system had functioned tolerable well for a long time, they could therefore suppose they would probably trundle on in a reasonably efficient way for some decades to come. Such complacency had been totally invalidated.

The roads, railways and sewers, which were the very sinews of Britain's economic and social life, had developed piecemeal and in a haphazard way in the past 150 years. Even when planning had taken place, it was likely that the targets aimed at were now unrealistic for the uses being made of those services today.

Rate capping Bill

The Rates Bill, which introduces the system of rate capping and compels local authorities to consult industrial and commercial ratepayers on their budget and rating proposals, was read a second time on Tuesday night by 346 votes to 247 - Government majority, 99.

McQuarrie: Workforce should give guarantee

financially. Over £100m had gone to Scott Lithgow to shore it up.

The only ultimate saving of Scott Lithgow was to take it away from its present management and put it into private hands.

Mr Younger: Not only has the Government been trying to persuade everyone to do everything possible to regain confidence between supplier and contractor, it has put in millions of pounds to help to keep the contract going - £13,000 per man employed.

It is necessary to see if there is a way of building up a management for this contract which will carry the conviction and confidence of the person who is to buy it - Britoil. We will do all we can to help to that end.

Mr Roy Jenkins: I do not agree with these routine insults against him. Having known several Secretaries of State in operation against Chancellors and other people, and given the appalling economic climate in which he has had to operate, he has not done too badly (Labour interruptions) - but unless Mr Younger takes a constructive initiative to bring Scott Lithgow and Britoil together, he will not get a chance to do so.

Mr Younger: I am grateful for that. The House is always quick in general to desert someone who has the integrity to speak the truth.

I appreciate that it is up to me and my colleagues to do all we can to help in this serious situation. I do not think there was any way in which the existing contract, as it stood, could have been rescued after the trouble it had got into.

But I assure him that we will do all we can to see if anything can be re-created in the area.

Mr Dewar asked Mr Younger why he had not recognized Mr Jenkins' integrity at the Hillhead election. The validity of his last remarks (he continued) and the judgement in them was perhaps shown by the long faces on the Liberal and SDP benches as he spoke.

On the future of the oil related industries (he said) we are worried about our credibility. But it does not help to have the Secretary of State making such a case for the industry as he has. Between the Scottish workforce and coolets recruited from the paddy fields of Korea.

Mr Younger: He has not read what I said. I was making the point that if it was possible, as it clearly is, for structures of this kind to be made by people in much places as Korea, surely it is inconceivable that people on the lower Clyde, with long experience, cannot do it as well.



Flip joint: Lucky, a 400lb turtle, recovering in Iswanorraga, Florida, after Dr Patrick Barry (left) and Dr Robert Foley gave him a pair of artificial flippers costing £140,000. His own were bitten off by a shark.

Peking to downgrade talks on Hongkong

Peking (Reuters) - A new, lower-ranking official will head China's team at talks with Britain next week on the future of Hongkong, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

An assistant foreign minister, Mr Zhou Nan, will replace the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Yao Guang.

"It is a normal change."

Zhou Nan is one of the leading members of the Foreign Ministry and has always been involved in the discussions, therefore he is very familiar with every aspect of the talks, the spokesman said.

Britain will also have a new delegation leader, the Ambassador, Sir Richard Evans, who arrives in Peking today to succeed Sir Percy Cradock. Sir Percy has returned to London to oversee policy over the colony, which China says it will take back by 1997.

"The change in both heads is sheer coincidence. China attaches great importance to the talks," the Chinese spokesman said.

Mr Zhou has never attended the talks but is believed to have been involved behind the scenes. Western diplomats said Britain was notified of Mr Yao's replacement and accepted the reasons given.

Nigeria after the coup: Part 3

Next move in the power game

In the last of three articles on Nigeria, Kenneth Mackenzie examines the future implications of the seizure of power by General Mohammed Buhari.

If General Buhari's Government survives without falling victim to a coup, the next problem will be how to hand over power? And to whom? There are no easy answers.

In 1979 the military Government of General Obasanjo took infinite care; years of considering constitutions, the banning of the more compromised politicians and meticulously supervised elections.

But the result was failure. One of the senior men of the Obasanjo regime described the period of democratic government under President Shagari as "the worst disaster Nigeria has seen since independence".

He is General Theophilus Danjuma, who was Chief of Army Staff under General Obasanjo and now runs a shipping company. In an interview General Danjuma said he had often pondered about what they had done wrong.

"I think we were too naive," he said. "We trusted the civilians." They worried about the generation that had led the country down before 1966. The new generation proved even more corrupt.

General Danjuma agreed that corruption had always been part of Nigerian life, and that the previous military regimes had not been free of it. But before it had been "subtle, modest in amount". With President Shagari's Government came the "aggressive pursuit of corrupt money by ministers and officials alike, and the reckless display of corrupt acquisitions".

What could he do next time? Speaking personally, he wondered if there was not something to be learnt from the pre-colonial British example of

grating "self-government" before "independence".

In other words, could not the military give a new lot of civilians a trial period, which would allow them to weed out the worst?

Other Nigerians have simpler hopes: a brisk period of effective and honest government from General Buhari which ends before the public have tired of military rule (as they did in 1979 after 13 years of it) and before power has corrupted (as it had by 1979).

Many Nigerians think there is nothing wrong with the present constitution. Trouble arose because the Shagari Government did not allow the checks and balances to operate, and did not hold free and fair elections.

Others claim that something much cheaper and simpler must be devised; something that did not create a class of privileged legislators but kept the ordinary people in touch and involved. That would require much thought and preparation.

A more difficult question is: How can future coups be prevented? This has been made more difficult by General Buhari's assumption that he had the right to take over, because he had the power to take over. Every coup makes another coup more likely.

General Danjuma recalled that the 1979 constitution has a clause forbidding coups and promising punishment. That was of no help. If it were to be taken seriously, it would simply mean that no military movement would be willing to hand over power again.

In fact, there could be no guarantees. But General Danjuma expressed doubts about whether the military really had the power to take over if there were solid civilian opposition.

He recalled that during the failed anti-Murtala coup of 1976, there had been pro-Murtala crowds thronging the streets before the final outcome was clear. During the anti-Shagari coup there had been crowds dancing in the streets, even in his home state of Sokoto.

General Obasanjo, in handing over to President Shagari in 1979, was honest enough to say that whether the soldiers returned depended not on what the civilians did.

In other words, the only effective weapon against a military coup is an effective civilian government. It will be General Buhari's difficult task to work out how yet another try at effective civilian government can be mounted.

There is a celebrated quotation from Henry Hallam (writing about Cromwell): "It is not in general difficult for an armed force to destroy a government; but something else than the sword is required to create one."

This should be inscribed in pokerwork and hung above the desk of General Buhari. Next to the one which says: "Power tends to corrupt."

General Danjuma: "We trusted the civilians".

Concluded

Vietnamese shot dead by Chinese

Peking (Reuters) - China said yesterday that frontier guards had shot dead seven armed Vietnamese who had crossed into China to commit provocations.

The official *People's Daily* said nine Vietnamese had slipped into Funing county, in eastern Yunnan province, on Saturday and had fired at peasants working in the fields. Frontier guards retaliated, killing seven intruders, the report said. The other two Vietnamese escaped.

The incident is the latest in a string of Vietnamese "provocations" reported here this month.

On Saturday the *People's Daily* said Vietnamese troops armed with machine guns and rifles had recently attacked border villages in six counties in Yunnan and neighbouring Guangxi.

The border area has been tense since early 1979, when the two countries fought a short, bloody war after Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

BANGKOK Thai Marines and Vietnamese forces twice clashed inside Thailand at the weekend, military sources said yesterday as a parliamentary delegation left for Hanoi in an attempt to improve relations between the two countries (Reuters reports).

The sources added that fierce fighting between the Vietnamese and Cambodian guerrillas broke out yesterday in the same area but just inside Cambodia.

They said the first incident occurred on Saturday when about 50 Vietnamese entered Klongy district in Trud province and fought a 45-minute battle with the Marines.

Kashmir riots designed to undermine state

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Widespread political violence causing a number of deaths, injuries and arrests has broken out in the sensitive border state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The violence is part of a big offensive which, according to some critics, has been undertaken by Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party to unseat, or at least fatally to weaken the governments of those states ruled by opposition parties.

This is bound to be an election year and control of state governments is a powerful factor in determining the outcome of the hustings. Not only do the local politicians have the ability to provide those inducements to electors that persuade them to vote - provision of water taps, roads, housing, etc. - but they also have their hands on the mechanics of the election, and access to funds for literature, equipment and transport.

Accordingly those states which seem weakest are being earnestly undermined, and the most prominent at present is Jammu and Kashmir. The attack on the state government there is twofold. On the one hand there is a concentrated effort to seduce away from the ruling National Conference members of the Legislative Assembly who might join an alliance with the Congress opposition.

The hopes centre on Mr G. M. Shah, the brother-in-law of the Chief Minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah. Mr Shah, in fact a more seasoned politician than Dr Abdullah, was expected to succeed as Chief Minister when the old "Lion of Kashmir", Sheikh Abdullah, gave up the reins of the state. He was disappointed when the late Sheikh named his son to

succeed, and eventually was expelled from the National Conference along with a number of his allies.

The second prong of attack plans to show that the state government is unable to control law and order, the aim being to enforce the imposition of President's rule, the suspension of the local authorities, and direct control from the centre.

To this end members of the Congress (I) are carrying out massive demonstrations, court-ordered arrest and provoking riotation by the security forces. These demonstrations came to a head when police opened fire on demonstrators in 12 villages in the Kashmir valley at the weekend.

According to Congress spokesmen, nine people were killed. According to the state authorities three people were. Another 500 were hurt, 28 of them seriously. Congress spokesmen also claim that 3,000 members of the party have been arrested.

The incidents have provoked another outburst of Congress (I) violence in another opposition-ruled state, West Bengal. There one of the brighter and more prominent young Congress leaders, Mr Priya Ranjan Dasgupta, was arrested after a crowd threw stones at the car in which Dr Abdullah was leaving Calcutta after an opposition meeting.

The next day Congress demonstrators set up road barricades and burnt buses, and provoked a police reaction which resulted in two more deaths. A further set of demonstrations is planned for Calcutta. Meanwhile in Kashmir the National Conference is planning a general strike in the valley for today.

Judicial inquiry into Kincora

ULSTER

In the aftermath of the scandal surrounding the Kincora children's home in Northern Ireland, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is to set up a public inquiry under Judge Henry Hughes, a retired circuit judge.

In a statement to the House of Commons, Mr Prior said that the report of the inquiry will be published.

He said: In 1981 five people who had held positions of responsibility in homes and hostels for children and young people in Northern Ireland were sentenced to imprisonment for sexual offences against them in their care. Following these convictions the police continued their investigations into a number of outstanding matters and the Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary asked Sir George Terry, then Chief Constable of Sussex, to investigate allegations about the way in which the police had conducted their inquiries and to have a general oversight of the continuing investigations.

The RUC have completed their investigations and the police inquiry has also been completed. He has concluded that the RUC were justified in not mounting a full investigation before they did, in 1980, that there was no concealment of evidence of homosexual ring involving residents of the homes or others; nor evidence of homosexual practices by officials or police officers; and that there were shortcomings regarding the administration of the child welfare services.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has considered all the papers and concluded that no

ground existed which would justify any further prosecutions connected with the affair.

The convictions in 1981 together with others in 1982 and the events surrounding these cases, have been the subject in Northern Ireland of allegations of misconduct and of widespread disquiet. No other inquiry could be pursued without the risk that it would have rendered further prosecutions impossible. Sir George Terry's inquiry was thorough, and his conclusions, as they bear on some of the wider allegations, are clear.

Although the extensive investigations which have been conducted have not been exhaustive, the inquiry would justify my asking the House to approve an inquiry under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act 1921, the House will share my wish to be satisfied that every possible step has been taken to ensure that there is no repetition of these unhappy events.

I propose accordingly to establish a public inquiry under the powers contained in Article 54 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972. His Honour Judge Hughes, a retired circuit judge, has agreed to chair this inquiry. The members of the other members of the committee of inquiry will be announced as soon as possible.

The full terms of reference will enable the inquiry to examine the administration of children's homes and young persons' hostels whose residents were subjected to homosexual offences which led to disciplinary action against members of staff; the extent to which those responsible for residential care could have prevented the commission of such acts or detected their occurrence earlier; the implications for present procedures and practices within the system of residential care; and to identify the measures which would be required to promote the welfare of such children and young persons and preventing any future malpractices.

The committee of inquiry will be able to consider what more should be done. It will be for the committee

to determine its mode of operations and to be able to sit in public if it wishes.

Although the inquiries by the RUC and Sir George Terry, taken with the decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions, are exceedingly unlikely that fresh evidence justifying prosecution will emerge, the Attorney General has undertaken to give immunity from prosecution for evidence which would incriminate a witness in respect of offences such as counselling, procuring or soliciting.

The inquiry will have power to subpoena evidence in Northern Ireland and its report will be published.

I believe that this inquiry will enable such lessons as there are to be learnt and acted upon, and provide the best basis on which there can be confidence in the future in the provision made in homes and hostels for children and young persons.

Mr Peter Archer, chief Opposition spokesman on Northern Ireland, asked what reasoning had led Mr Prior to exclude all remote places in the provision made in homes and hostels for children and young persons.

Mr Peter Archer said he felt a 1921 Act inquiry was not justified because none of the allegations investigated by the Terry report and by the police had suggested to him that it was a matter which would justify such an inquiry.

The Salmon report said that the 1921 Act should only be used in very exceptional cases and that was not the case in this case, particularly as the manner of the inquiry and the terms of reference, as they had been able to obtain, would give opportunity for all matters relevant to what had happened in the boys' homes over the years and the innuendo surrounding the affair to be properly examined.

He asked whether witnesses would be granted physical protection if they reported to the inquiry was not justified because none of the allegations investigated by the Terry report and by the police had suggested to him that it was a matter which would justify such an inquiry.

The Salmon report said that the 1921 Act should only be used in very exceptional cases and that was not the case in this case, particularly as the manner of the inquiry and the terms of reference, as they had been able to obtain, would give opportunity for all matters relevant to what had happened in the boys' homes over the years and the innuendo surrounding the affair to be properly examined.

If witnesses asked for physical protection it would be given by the police.

One thing in the mid-1970s and that was a frightening increase. Most of the rail structure was built in the last 100 years. The Government was squeezing its investment budget.

The failure to a coherent transport policy and achieve the right balance between road and rail was one of the tragedies of post-war Britain.

The Government had a dismal record on housing which was an essential part of the infrastructure. The relationship between local authorities and Government had never been so insecure or lacking in confidence. Local authorities were inhibited from expanding their building programmes under this Government because they were afraid their finances would be cut.

It was essential to have a coordinated plan to improve the infrastructure. Real economic and industrial revival depended on that. A recovery should be provided by a measured and sustained growth in construction activity. Planned investment in the basic services was both reasonable and necessary. He did not believe it would be dangerously inflationary if it was properly planned.

The Prime Minister need not make a U-turn, only a slight veering towards common sense. The Government must help rebuild Britain again.

Lord Ezra (L) said it was quality and not quantity that was important and Britain should have an infrastructure second to none.

The sewerage system, for instance, was pioneered by Britain in

Parliament today

Commencement

Bonn minister fails to appease critics over general's sacking

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Manfred Wörner, the Defence Minister, dismissed General Günther Kissling, the West German Deputy Commander of Nato, because he no longer had trust in him, he told a crucial meeting of the all-party parliamentary defence committee yesterday.

The embattled minister said the general's alleged homosexuality and visits to homosexual bars in Cologne were not in themselves the reasons for his enforced retirement in December. But because of the particular milieu and the criminal elements associated with it, he had become a security risk, and the security of the Federal Republic came above any personal interests of those concerned. He had no choice therefore but to dismiss him.

His keenly awaited half-hour statement fell far short of the comprehensive explanation many politicians, especially the Social Democratic opposition, has been demanding. SPD members said Herr Wörner had not produced any proofs but only hinted at the grounds for his actions.

The Cabinet yesterday discussed once more the affair, which Chancellor Kohl insisted had to be cleared up once and for all, and again in which they insisted that it was not up to the Ministry of Defence to decide whether a general had any

particular inclination, but only whether he was a security risk. The Ministry of Defence was not a court, nor was the general being accused of anything.

In his 14-page statement, Herr Wörner spoke of his "difficult and bitter decision," which was all the harder as it concerned a person he had known for a long time. He said he had never himself raised the issue of homosexuality, but on the contrary had tried to avoid damage to the general's reputation.

Outlining the sequence of events, Herr Wörner said military intelligence had first been tipped off about the general on July 27 last year and had ordered an investigation. Herr Wörner had been informed on September 14 that General Kissling had been seen in two bars, and the following day he had confronted him with the evidence.

The general, Herr Wörner continued, had denied any homosexual contacts and gave his word of honour. He then refused charges about visiting the bars but without being specific. He later told the General-Inspector of the Bundeswehr that he had once admitted everything in a difficult situation in the past, and would never repeat this mistake.

Herr Wörner said he had agreed with General Kissling on September 19 that he would report sick, and leave his post at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe. But the ministry was later informed that the general had been seen in public and also in uniform, which did not tally with official reports of sickness. He had warned him about this on the telephone on October 25. The Military Intelligence Service had then urgently called for a removal of security clearance.

Hinting that General Kissling had also been in contact with the homosexual scene in Berlin, Herr Wörner said that he had asked for a special identity card with a false name for his trips to Berlin, which he was given in July 1982, and which was later taken away again.

Such a pass could only be given for intelligence purposes, and the general's further applications for this had been turned down because he could not prove he needed it on business. Herr Wörner called the application "unusual".

Herr Wörner said he had tried to spare West Germany, its Army and its allies this "spectacle", which had begun with the first press reports in January. But he believed he could not have acted otherwise.

Kyprianou spells out his Cyprus solution

By Edward Mortimer

"This is the time for an overall solution" of the Cyprus problem, according to President Kyprianou of Cyprus, who saw Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, at Number Ten yesterday. He explained to the Prime Minister "at length and in detail" the framework for an overall solution which he submitted in New York last week to the United Nations Secretary-General, Senor Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

The contents of this "framework" have not been made public, but Señor Pérez de Cuellar is understood to have had preliminary discussions on them both with President Evren of Turkey and with Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, in separate meetings in Casablanca on Tuesday. All three men were there for the opening of the Islamic summit.

Mr Kyprianou told *The Times* yesterday, however, that the document contains two important innovations in the Greek Cypriot position: "We indicate the maximum on the territorial aspect we can go, which we never did in the past, and we indicate quite clearly that we are ready to agree to much more extensive powers for the local governments, for the two administrations."

The Turkish Cypriots, who declared their own republic in the north of the island last November, have long argued



Mrs Thatcher with Mr Kyprianou outside Number 10

for a federal solution giving maximum autonomy to the two separate communities, each in its own region, with the central government enjoying only minimal powers.

The Greek Cypriot position has been that there should be a strong federal government to ensure the unity of the island and that the Turkish Cypriots

should have a region corresponding more closely to their proportion of the population (18 per cent).

Mr Kyprianou confirmed yesterday that he could not meet Mr Denktaş so long as the latter styled himself President of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" since this would imply recognition.

Salvadorean rebels give Reagan choice

From John Carlin, Mexico City

Salvadorean rebels leaders have said here that President Reagan faces two alternatives in 1984: to send the Marines into El Salvador or to negotiate for peace.

At a news conference on Tuesday four insurgent representatives said that the past 12 months had seen a dramatic shift in the military balance of power in El Salvador. They believed that plans in Washington for increased military aid to the Salvadorean Government would do little to revive the Army's flagging morale.

"The total collapse of the Army draws nearer every day", Commander Ana Guadalupe Martínez, the chief spokesman of the FMLN, the rebels' military wing, stated.

The rebels supplied journalists with figures which, if correct, explain the Salvadorean Army's low spirits.

The insurgents killed or wounded 7,282 soldiers in 1983, a figure which allies roughly with that provided by the Salvadorean Defence Ministry. Further the rebels claim they

took 1,757 prisoners-of-war who were allegedly set free unharmed; and captured 3,511 rifles from the Army.

According to the rebels, the recent destruction of a key bridge in eastern El Salvador and the destruction of an important army base have put the Salvadorean military on the defensive.

Commander Martínez said only one bridge was preventing the rebels from controlling the whole eastern third of the country.

The rebel leaders did not deny that they proposed to sabotage presidential elections scheduled for March 25 but asserted that their current military momentum would be speeded up during the elections will allow the guerrillas space to operate freely in the country-side," said Señor Zamora, a leader of the insurgent FDR movement's political wing.

As to Washington's much publicised recent attempt to check the activities of El Salvador's right-wing death squads, Señor Zamora said was "window dressing."

Oslo to help Sandinistas

From Martha Honey, San Jose, Costa Rica

Norway is likely to begin substantial economic assistance to Nicaragua after a study tour to Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica by a dozen MPs.

The aid package, which is likely to total about £36m annually, would represent the first direct Norwegian assistance to any Latin American country.

Mr Arne Skauge, a senior Conservative Party official who initially opposed Norwegian aid to Nicaragua, said in an interview here that he now believed very strongly that Managua was providing social benefits to its people.

French police chief sacked over hijack

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Last week's hijacking by French farmers of two British lorry drivers has prompted President Mitterrand to issue a solemn warning against all violations of public order and has led to the dismissal of the prefect in the department where the hijacking took place.

Speaking at yesterday's Cabinet meeting, Mitterrand said: "The state will not tolerate intertemperate behaviour from anyone. I will not accept that such behaviour take place without consequences, and when the law itself is called into question, severe action must be taken."

Although the President did not refer to any specific situation, M Max Gallo, the government spokesman, told reporters afterwards that M Mitterrand was referring to violations of public order, such as kidnapping foreign citizens or holding an armed demonstration.

M Gallo's second reference was to the demonstration in Corsica on Saturday organized by the outlawed FLNC Corsican separatist movement, on the occasion of the funeral of one of their members who blew himself up with his own bomb. A "guard of honour", composed of six hooded FLNC militants, fired an IRA-style over the coffin at the graveside as the police looked on impotently.

M Gallo also announced, without comment, the Cabinet's decision to replace M Pierre North as prefect for the Orne department in Normandy, where the two British lorries carrying British lamb were hijacked by French farmers a week ago.



M Mitterrand: 'Severe action must be taken'

The EEC presidency

France hints British budget not a priority

From Ian Murray, Strasbourg

In a speech heavy with European idealism M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, yesterday spelled out to the European Parliament in Strasbourg the hopes and ambitions of France as it assumes the presidency of the EEC's Council of Ministers for the next six months.

The speech was remarkable more for what it did not say than for what it said. The British budget problem was dealt with in just 12 lines of the 27-page text and those lines contained the suggestion, worrying to Britain, that France does not regard it as essential to find a permanent solution.

"There is a problem and it must be dealt with, at least for a certain period," he said. "An agreement on guidelines appears to be emerging, but the positions of members states are still far apart. The presidency and the Commission will endeavour, as is their duty, to bring the positions together and find a compromise."

It is the phrase "at least for a certain period", slipped into the speech almost casually, which indicates that France is still not convinced of the need for a solution which lasts as long as the problem and which Britain insists must be found.

M Cheysson spent more time talking about the other subject facing the Community under the French presidency: that of negotiating the membership of Spain and Portugal.

He complained that "sometimes subsidiary and often Byzantine internal disputes" had meant that the EEC had been unable to defend its interests against its principal trading partners.

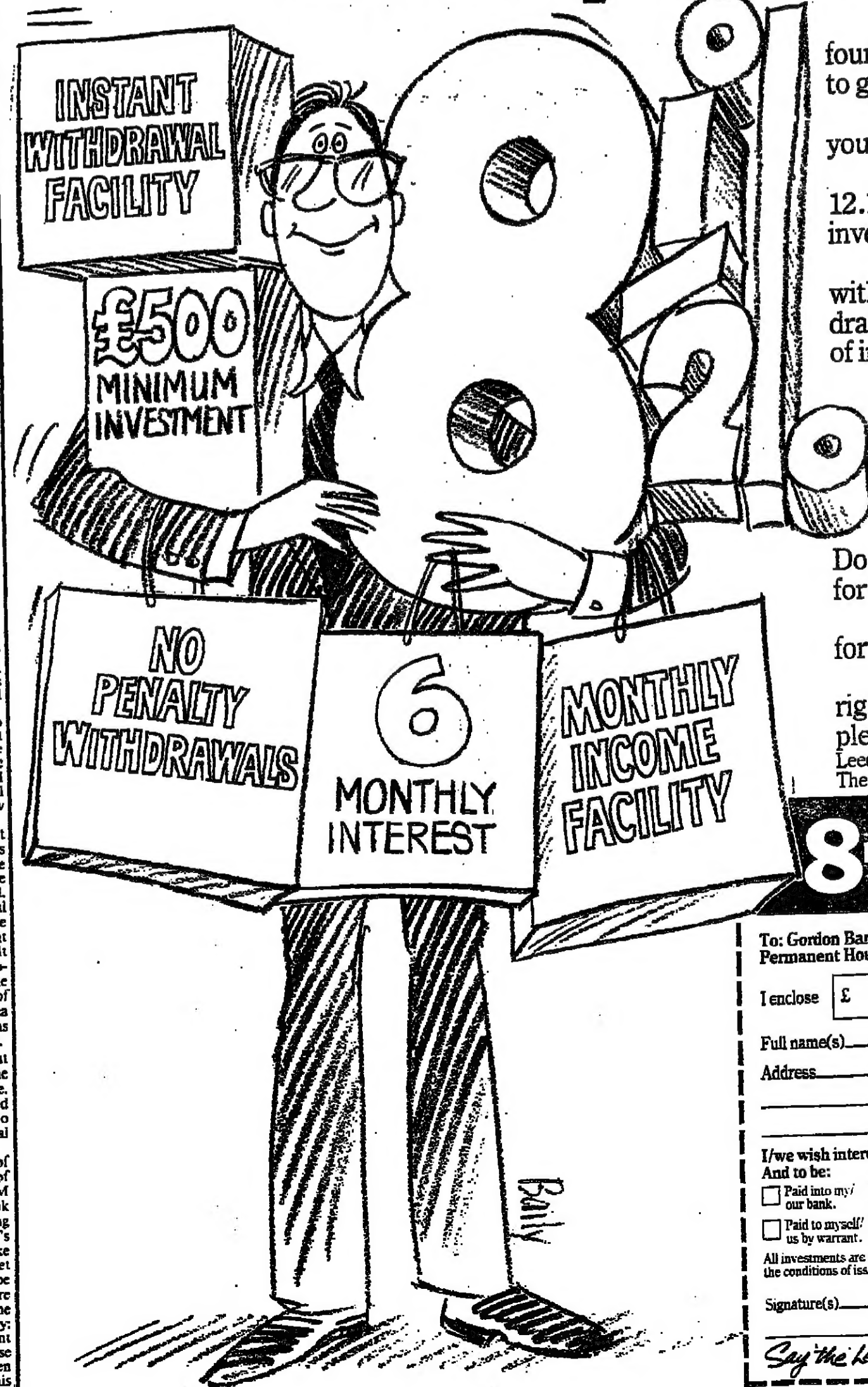
"We are now compelled to accept that Europe does not today occupy at either the political or economic level the place which could and should belong to it on the international scene. Worse still, in the last few years, we have lost ground."

But his speech was not specific on how France means to organize matters to resolve the problems. Reform of the agricultural policy, he said, must take account of "social realities"; in other words, the living standards of peasant farmers had to be protected. It would be "necessary" to introduce taxes linked to both production and import of agricultural products - an idea which the United States has said could provoke a trade war.

M Cheysson pointed out that there were no arguments in the Community about the future. Everyone was agreed on the need for a European dimension to face up to the present industrial revolution.

Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservative group of MEPs was "encouraged" by M Cheysson's speech. But he took the opportunity of ramming home in the debate Britain's case that agriculture must take up a smaller share of the budget and that Britain must only be asked to pay a "modest" share of the cost of running the Community. He added wearily: "This fact will not prevent certain members in this house from misrepresenting and then criticizing our views in this matter."

With what we've got to offer, you don't need to shop around.



At 'the Leeds' we got to be the fourth biggest society by always trying to give our investors something more.

With our Extra Interest Account you don't need to shop around.

It gives you 8.50%* net, that's 12.14%† gross, for a minimum investment of £500.

We only ask for 28 days' notice of withdrawal. Or you can normally withdraw instantly with only 28 days' loss of interest.

We give you the option of a monthly or 6-monthly income on an investment of as little of £500.

Alternatively we can add interest to your account every 6 months. So it mounts up faster.

Does all this sound like a better return for your money?

If so, we'll be pleased to wrap it up for you at any one of our 461 branches.

Or, if you prefer, fill in the coupon right now, and we'll send you the complete package. *Basic rate tax paid. †If you pay tax at 30% Leeds Permanent Building Society, Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds LS1 1NS.

8.50% = 12.14% P.A. GROSS†

To: Gordon Barnett, Leeds Permanent Building Society, FREEPOST, Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds LS1 1SQ.

I enclose £ which I wish to invest in an Extra Interest account (minimum £500, up to £30,000 in the society or £60,000 for joint accounts).

Full name(s)

Address

Post code

I/we wish interest to be paid ☐ Half yearly. ☐ Monthly. T/EB/19/1/84

And to be:

☐ Paid into my/our bank. ☐ Paid into a Leeds Paid-up Share account. ☐ Left in my/our account (half yearly only).

☐ Paid to myself/us by warrant. ☐ Left in my/our account (half yearly only).

All investments are subject to the rules of the Society and the conditions of issue applicable to these accounts.

Signature(s)

Say the Leeds and you're smiling

the Leeds PERMANENT BUILDING SOCIETY

'The Day After' will be shown in Poland

From Roger Boyes
Warsaw

After a great deal of hesitation and commercial dealing, the Polish authorities have decided to show the film *The Day After* on television. It will be its first showing in a communist country.

The Polish press said yesterday that the two-hour film, depicting the devastation of a nuclear exchange between the superpowers, would be shown on January 26. It was "based on one of the possible options of development in the international situation". The film has many sensitive scenes for a socialist audience, including the announcement that the East German Army had mutinied.

Negotiations with the American Broadcasting Corporation began last November, with the US side asking for \$6,000 (about £4,300), a small sum by Western standards but much larger than Polish television usually pays for films.

This was a stabilising block, and there was some unhappiness, too, that the Americans should insist on monitoring the translated transcript to ensure that there were no cuts.

In the first phase of negotiations, the film was shown privately to various audiences including members of the Polish general staff, members of the Government including Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Foreign Minister and party officials.

The talks came to a halt before Christmas - the Polish side insists that this was not because of a desire to censor the film - but were resumed shortly afterwards.

"Both sides really wanted the deal to go ahead", one person close to the negotiations said. "ABC wanted it to be shown in a communist country to show that the nuclear issue could be raised there, too, and the Poles wanted to broadcast it. It was just a matter of striking the correct financial agreement."

Underground raids: Nine people were arrested in raids on underground printing centres and thousands of copies of illegal publications were seized, the official press said yesterday (Reuters reports).

Three men and two women were held in Szczecin after police uncovered a printing shop and two press distribution centres run by Solidarity. In Lodz, four people were arrested and copies of a publication and printing equipment were seized.

Britain censures Greece for anti-missile appeal

From Mario Mediano, Athens

A joint appeal by Greece and Romania against the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe has brought an angry protest from Britain.

The Greek Ambassador in London was told recently by the Foreign Office of its extreme annoyance that Greece had failed to consult Britain before joining such an unorthodox venture on a matter of direct concern to the British people.

The appeal was in a letter signed by President Ceausescu of Romania and Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, and addressed to

President Reagan and President Andropov. Britain first heard of it from Bucharest, not Athens.

Meanwhile, the Balkan conference called by Greece to discuss the creation of a nuclear-free zone ended yesterday, two days ahead of schedule. It will meet again in Athens on February 1.

The decision to postpone the meeting was taken by Mr Papandreu after receiving a message from Mr Ceausescu arguing that a Balkan meeting without Turkey made nonsense of the plan for a nuclear-free zone.

Manned space station project 'imminent'

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

President Reagan is expected to announce plans next week to build a manned space station to orbit the Earth with permanent, rotating crews of astronauts, according to a press report here.

The *Washington Post* quoted unnamed White House officials as saying that the President would make the proposal in his state of the union address next week. There was no immediate comment on the story by White House and Pentagon spokesmen.

The report said that according to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration the initial funding for the space station that would be orbiting in 1991 or 1992 could amount to \$100m (£70m) in the 1985 budget. But the funding would

increase rapidly over the subsequent few years.

The space station would be made of a series of linked modules carried into space by the shuttle. It would house up to eight men and women.

Nasa wants the space station as a science laboratory, astronomical observatory, space manufacturing centre, serving facility for spacecraft and an assembly site for larger orbiting structures.

The newspaper said that the estimated \$8bn to \$20bn cost of the station had provoked intense opposition in the Administration and among scientists. The Defence Department, the Central Intelligence Agency and some others either oppose construction of the station or are neutral.

Hope for stroke victims

St Petersburg, Florida (AP) -

A new drug for treatment of strokes has produced dramatic reversal of paralysis and other damage in some people who received it within 24 hours of the attack, a researcher says.

A scientifically controlled study of the drug, called

prostacyclin, has begun only recently, but in early trials with eight patients, four showed improvement, according to Dr Frank Yates of the University of Texas Health Science Centre.

Prostacyclin, discovered in 1976, earned its discoverers the Nobel prize.

Brazil fears drought will kill millions

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

In Brazil's 10 north-eastern provinces the mortality rate among the 35 million population is now 20 to 25 per cent due to food and water shortages caused by five years of drought, according to Mr Gerhard Dohms, delegate of the League of Red Cross Societies.

"If rains do not come this month or next people will be dying like flies," he said. "The big reservoirs are nearly empty."

Rats and lizards were being hunted as food, people were eating cactus to lessen the hunger pangs and women would walk more than 10 miles to fetch water from a lorry which might be there once a week.

Mr Dohms, Brazilian-born and a former West German ambassador in the country, thought the Government had been "too shy to appeal" for the international aid essential to alleviate the situation.

The Stockholm summit: Russia says slide to abyss can be stopped



Face to face: Mr Andrei Gromyko, left, confronts Mr George Shultz across a table at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm

Force of Gromyko attack on US shocks delegates

From Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent, Stockholm

By starting the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the United States had made further negotiations pointless, Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, warned the foreign ministers of 35 nations here yesterday at the Conference on Disarmament in Europe. The blame for disrupting the East-West dialogue lay with Washington.

"A perilous slide towards the abyss can be arrested provided that the states participating in this forum adopt a responsible approach. Should the United States and other Nato countries display readiness to return to the situation that existed before the commencement of the deployment of US medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union will be prepared to do likewise."

But as even Mr Gromyko cannot believe that there is much chance of the Americans withdrawing the missiles they have only just based in Europe, in return for an agreement with Moscow of the kind which they have already rejected, his speech must be seen as a blow to those who have been hoping for an early resumption of the Geneva arms talks.

It was a speech which called for an end to present tension and for the pursuance of peaceful policies, as did those

made by President Reagan in Washington and by Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, here in Stockholm on Tuesday. But it was also full of rhetoric directed against the present US Administration with a force which surprised even the most hard-headed diplomats.

"The present US Administration is thinking in terms of war and is acting accordingly. New missiles, bombers and aircraft are being churned out in some kind of pathological destruction. New means of mass destruction are being experimented with."

"The land of Lebanon is trampled by the soldier's boot of some of those states whose representatives are seated in this hall. A US naval armada is shelling Lebanese cities at point-blank range. The US war machine is sowing death and destruction there."

"The current statements by the US Administration as to its readiness for negotiations against the background of the continuing deployment of missiles are a verbal cover-up for its policies", Mr Gromyko said in an obvious reference to President Reagan's own Washington address.

The Soviet Foreign Minister attacked Mr Reagan for his policies in Nicaragua, and the "practical act of terrorism" in Grenada and went on to make the most of American rejection

of the Soviet Union's United Nations Initiative "resolutely condemning nuclear war".

He called for the Stockholm conference to support such other Soviet "confidence building measures" as a non-aggression pact and an agreement on a nuclear weapons freeze, nuclear-free zones and an agreement on "no first use" of nuclear weapons: all initiatives largely expected by the West and which are unlikely to attract much enthusiasm from Nato delegates.

But he also went on to outline a number of practical confidence building measures which would be supported by the Russians and which sounded not unlike those contemplated by the West.

He was seeking to extend those measures already agreed in Helsinki nine years ago. "For example the prior notification of major military manoeuvres could be further developed. Agreement to limit the scale of such manoeuvres to a certain numerical strength of the forces engaged would also be quite urgent."

But Mr Gromyko added this warning: "Should anyone think of using this conference in a bid to gain unilateral advantage of any kind this would encounter vigorous opposition on our part."

Gairy counting on VIP welcome in Grenada

New York (NYT) - Sir Eric

Gairy, who was deposed as Prime Minister of Grenada in 1979, said this week that if his right wing Grenada United Labour Party won the coming elections, it would urge the United States and Britain to maintain a military presence on the island.

Sir Eric, in a telephone interview from Falls Church, Virginia, discussed plans to return to Grenada on Saturday to become heavily involved in politics. But he said he would personally not run in the elections.

He expected that on his return he would "as a sign of respect" be escorted from Grenada airport by US troops.

Describing the invasion as a rescue mission that was the answer to a lot of prayers, Sir Eric said he had been urging a US presence on the island consistently for the past 18 years.

He would like to see the disputed Cuban-built airport at Point Salines completed.

Obote sets up committee on Asians' claims

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

President Obote of Uganda has appointed a committee to recommend what action should be taken on several thousand applications from Asians and others for the return of businesses and other property seized from them when they were expelled from Uganda by President Idi Amin in 1972.

The formation of the new committee, headed by the Rehabilitation Minister, Mr Moses Apiliga, follows an invitation to Asians a year ago to apply for the return of their property, or for compensation. There are no hopes here that the committee will complete its work quickly. It is likely to take months to assess the competing claims of absentee Asians.

Kidnapped protesters found safe

From Donovan Moldrich
Colombo

Nine Tamil students kidnapped on Monday while on hunger strike in Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka, have been found at friends' home and at nursing homes to which they had been taken by their abductors.

The five men and four women were demanding admission to northern universities of students who fled the south during last year's anti-Tamil violence.

They became involved in a dispute between two groups of terrorists. Those who abducted them did not want the hunger strikers to risk their lives while peace talks were in progress in Colombo between the Government and opposition parties and representatives of the Tamil United Liberation Front.

A rival group, which favoured continuation of the fast, has threatened action against the kidnappers.

The President has postponed parliamentary elections in 11 constituencies in the north and one in the north-central province under provisions of the state of emergency. The 11 vacancies arose when members of the Tamil United Liberation Front forfeited their seats by refusing to take an oath disavowing separatism.

Jordan opts for the hard line

From Christopher Walker
Amman

The new Jordanian Government, appointed last week by King Hussein, has ruled out any discussion of principles involved in the Reagan peace plan until Washington secures a freeze on Israeli settlements in the West Bank and a complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

This stance - expected to facilitate negotiations due this month between the King and Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader - was spelt out yesterday at the first press conference by the new Government. It was given by Mrs Laila Sharaf, the first and only woman Information Minister in the Arab world.

She accused the United States of breaking its promise that the Israeli freeze and withdrawal from Lebanon would be in exchange for Jordanian willingness to discuss the terms outlined by Mr Reagan in September, 1982. These involved a key role for Jordan.

"We would like to make it clear that the ball is in the court of the Americans and the Israelis and not in ours. Jordan was accused of not fulfilling its part of the Reagan plan, when it was really the United States that did not carry out the preliminary conditions to move forward."

Jordan would insist on the pre-conditions being fulfilled before the plan would be considered again in Amman. Even then, there would not be automatic acceptance. "The Reagan plan was not meant to be accepted; it was meant to be the framework of discussions."

Outlining the likely agenda for the Hussein-Arafat talks, the minister said they would concentrate on allocating the "role responsibility and authority" of Jordan and the PLO in the future of the peace process.

In a related development, the revived Jordanian Parliament yesterday appointed seven new deputies from the occupied West Bank, six to replace members who have died since 1974 and the seventh to succeed the Speaker, who has moved to the Senate.

ROME - Italy has begun to reduce its contingent to the multinational force in Lebanon, a Defence Ministry spokesman said. This confirmed Italian press and radio reports that the 622-man "Cernaia" battalion of Bersaglieri infantrymen, which began returning to Italy on Tuesday would not be replaced.

This would leave the Italian contingent at around 1,300 men, the spokesman said.

General quits top West Bank post

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

Brigadier Shlomo Ilyia, head of the Israeli civil administration in the occupied West Bank, resigned on Tuesday in connection with a military police investigation into allegations of corruption, the Defence Ministry announced.

A statement said the general had asked to be relieved of his duties and the Defence Minister and the Chief of Staff had accepted his resignation.

The allegations were that he had a woman soldier transferred from her unit to his bureau contrary to procedures and allowed her to be absent from duty for several weeks. He was also said to have used army property for non-military purposes, employed a local resident to carry out work in his home for payment and bought produce from West Bank residents contrary to standing orders.

The newspaper *Haaretz* reported that security officials who had seen the investigations

file claimed that by those standards, half the officers in the Israeli Army should be court-martialed. They said it was the norm in the West Bank to buy fruits and vegetables from local vendors, to use official cars privately and to transfer staff from one unit to another.

The paper's West Bank correspondent said the repairs to his home had been made during Brigadier Ilyia's absence abroad without his knowledge.

Civil administration officials said the Brigadier, who took over the office in November, 1982, had made enemies as he had shifted from open support of the "village leagues" and sought dialogue with various elements of the local population.

Close call: Mr Yitzhak Shamir's coalition yesterday lost a Knesset vote on a motion for debate and then averted a second defeat by discreetly voting with the opposition.



Soldier's grief: An Israeli paratroop lieutenant - colonel weeping over the grave of his son, killed by a sniper's bullet, the 365th Israeli soldier to die in Lebanon

Islamic summit split over Egypt

Casablanca (Reuters) - Radicals attending the Islamic

Conference Organization's summit have warned they may walk out if moderates continue to press for Egypt's return to the 45-member body, sources said yesterday.

A proposal to review Egypt's status brought strong objections from radicals such as Syria, Libya and Algeria during a closed-door session which ended in the early hours.

The Libyan delegate, Mr

Abdel Salam Jalloud, was quoted as saying: "Do you want to gain one member at the risk of losing several others?"

Egypt was suspended in 1979 for signing the Camp David peace treaty with Israel.

A review of Egypt's status was proposed by African and Asian heads of state. The issue was expected to be discussed again before the summit closes. On the Middle East, there were contradictory reports of a meeting between the Palestine

Liberation Organization chairman, Mr Yassir Arafat and the Syrian Foreign Minister, Mr Abdel Halim Khaddam, in their first move towards reconciliation.

In another development, a goodwill mission composed of several ministers has left for Tehran in an attempt to persuade Iran to send a delegation to Casablanca before the summit ends. Iran boycotted it, citing bias in favour of Iraq, its enemy in the Gulf War.

Quick-thinking official averts rail disaster

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

A protest in north-west Spain might have ended in a disaster, but for a quick-thinking railway official.

About 500 shipyard workers occupied the station at Vigo on Thursday night in protest against government policy in the shipbuilding industry. Most sat on the rails, only minutes before the expected arrival of an express train, powered by an overhead electricity cable.

The stationmaster failed to dissuade the protesters and phoned the next station down the line, Redondela, to ask the stationmaster to hold the express, but it had already left.

The Vigo stationmaster then advised the district's chief railway engineer, who cut off the electric current. When the train driver realized he had no power, he stopped the train shortly before reaching Vigo.

MPs hear Flick case denial

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Herr Hans Friderichs, the former Free Democratic Minister of Economics, yesterday began giving evidence to a parliamentary committee investigating the long-running affair of improper payments to political parties by the giant Flick conglomerate.

Herr Friderichs, now head of the Dresdner Bank, is among the five people accused of corruption by the Bonn Public Prosecutor on the ground that he received altogether DM375,000 (£94,000) between 1975 and 1977 in return for tax concessions to Flick on the sale of shares.

Last month, the Ministry of Economics ordered the company to repay DM450m in back taxes as the concession was not justified. Flick has appealed against the decision.

Yesterday, he told the committee he had done nothing wrong, and he sharply criticized the "false prejudgments"

of news magazines that had written about the affair.

Herr Friderichs is the first of 73 witnesses who have been called by the committee. The list, which is a roll call of West Germany's senior politicians, also includes Chancellor Kohl, his predecessor, Herr Helmut Schmidt, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria.

The hearings by the 11-man committee are expected to last many months with no fixed date for a final report. The committee will consider some 30,000 pages of written evidence.

The committee was established as a result of the scandal and publicity surrounding the way all political parties had been receiving large undisclosed sums of money from Flick.

It does not replace the judicial investigations into the affair, nor will it play any role in the court proceedings that

Japan hails US video ruling as victory

Tokyo (Reuters) - Japan's Sony Corporation hailed as an important victory for consumers a US Supreme Court ruling that home video taping of television programmes does not break the law.

Universal City Studio Inc and Walt Disney Productions had sued Sony and other video equipment makers. Of the 18 million recorders produced by Japan last year, 13 million were exported to the US and West Europe.

The court's 5-4 decision is likely to set off an intensive lobbying battle in Congress between the home video taping industry and Hollywood. "This is just the opening shot," said Mr Jack Valenti, president of the Motion Picture Association of America.

Miners trapped

Tokyo (Reuters) - Nearly 100 miners were trapped or missing after a fire broke out in Japan's largest coal mine 600ft under the sea off the southern island of Kyushu. Radio contact was made.

Grenoble scare

Grenoble (AP) - An explosion in an underground gas pipeline outside Grenoble under the A48 autoroute woke the population and caused a panic because many thought it was a nuclear research centre. Officials blamed it on heavy lorries. Gas was cut from the city for 48 hours.

Soviet sacking

Moscow (Reuters) - Three days after a report saying the airline industry needed an overhaul, the dismissal of Mr Aleksandr Nazarov, First Deputy Aviation Minister, was announced. He had held his post for four years.

32 executed

Peking (AFP) - Thirty-two men were executed in Peking yesterday bringing to 59 the number of criminals executed in the Chinese capital this year. Posters said they were guilty of rape, murder or robbery.

Miles holds on

Amsterdam (Reuters) - Tony Miles (Britain) and Viktor Korchnoi (Switzerland) remained in the lead with three points after four rounds of the Hoogevoen international chess tournament, drawing with Filip Torre (Philippines) and Robert Hubner (West Germany) respectively. Half a point behind was Aleksandr Belavski who also drew with fellow Soviet countryman Vladimir Tukmakov.

Iran poll

Tehran (Reuters) - Elections to Iran's 270-seat Parliament will be held at the end of February or the beginning of March, the Governor of Mazandaran, Mr Mohammad Memarsadeh, announced.

Hashish haul

Amsterdam (AP) - Police seized 9,900lb of hashish worth \$5.5m hidden in 40 barrels stored in a derelict warehouse and a garage. Five Dutch nationals were arrested.

Uruguay stops

Montevideo (Reuters) - Public transport stopped and shops closed in Uruguay in the first general strike called by trade unions in 10 years of military rule. Police and troops patrolled the centre of Montevideo. The unions want better pay, an amnesty for political prisoners and bans lifted on political parties.

Pimps swoop

Munich (AP) - Police arrested 13 people in city-wide raids to combat violence among rival gangs of pimps. The raid followed weeks of gang warfare in which mobile bordellos in trailers had been set on fire.

Jumbo flight

Delhi (Reuters) - An Indian Air Force helicopter rescued Mr Gaganendra Singh, Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh state, and other officials from a village surrounded by a rampaging herd of wild elephants.

Televis
Wing
pros

Michael

OPERA & B

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

CONCERT

THEATRE

Theatre

Pile-up of fantastic incident

Michael Church

In the event, the book turned literary criticism and biography into history, as Brogan traced Ransome's life through his childhood, his career, his family history, he says, is a "portrait of many things, literary criticism, biography among them. Speak of cheerful revision of what

Brogan decided to become a historian. Brogan, the distinguished American historian, whose life had been for years the life of Dumas's *Twenty Years After*, was in the afternoon of his

at the age of eight to
n. His father, Denis
distinguished scholar of
who once said that his
formed by picking up
years After on a wet Irish
early childhood, pre-
titled *Handwritten*

...ville and a collection of short lives of recently dead American politicians, British readers an "idea of the present of American politics". A new philosophy? "I can wait. Something will happen."

...a MacCarthy reviews *The Life of Arthur...*



find himself foiled only when the man exits slamming the door in his face. Even that image of unfair adult victory is negated: the lad, with childlike imagination, dives through a previously unnoticed cat-flap.

As young worker, he learns to operate a turnip-topping machine but (in one of the many reworkings of the text) suddenly stops, folds his arms and

confronts the man, who stalks towards him as the lights fade. The last scene still shows him wasting his life away, dropping sand into a pan of water as Orlando Gough's continuous score alternates an unnerving five-beats-in-a-bar scheme with even more unnerving departures from it.

Anthony Masters

Sounds whose time has come

He played Mozart and Beethoven sonatas (with Haydn for an encore); over the minutes one could argue for ever - does he attempt too smooth a legato, too long phrase-lengths? - but each expressive nuance was freshly coined: in Mozart's major Sonata, the short-breathed melodies and clipped staccato of the opening, the eerie tumbling arpeggios over

Nicholas Kenyon

Paul Crossley was the pianist and, together with his recent released recordings, it is a without doubt, a valuable enterprise of educative documentation. It could have been

Where Mr Crossley's academic thoroughness and acidity came into its own, though, was in the works which function, as it were, at a second remove. Where Ravel sheds off skin and adopts another, where personae catch each other in reflections in a mirror, a telltale equivoque was found. It made the opening *Pavane* and the closing *Tombeau de Couperin* logically compelling where they failed to charm.

Hilary Finch

Entertainments

also on page 19

Taking the long way home

The Times Profile Jean-Luc Godard

It is about 50 kilometres from Geneva to Lausanne. Every five or 10 kilometres there is a small town with a railway station, a hotel and sometimes a little port on the Lac du Léman. This is Switzerland, everything clean and ordered with the Jura mountains behind you and the Alps across the lake. The predominant feeling is of the country of a rural life little touched by twentieth-century development.

But you can look at it another way. See the motorway that connects Geneva to Lausanne as a Los Angeles throughway and the whole area as an extended city interrupted by cultivated fields instead of canyons. From this perspective the villages and picturesque fields fade to reveal the twin facets of the international order that underpin Swiss prosperity and cleanliness: on the one hand the United Nations and its associated institutions, on the other banks.

It is in this paradoxical setting - idyll of rural life and centre of international capital - that one can find Jean-Luc Godard. The most influential film-maker of his generation now lives and works in the tiny Swiss town of Rolle. He has two flats in a small, modern apartment block just off the main street, one for his equipment and one for himself. They make up what he calls his "factory". A third flat in the block is occupied by Anne-Marie Miéville, his collaborator of the past 19 years, of whom he says: "Once we were together in life and work, now we are together in work".

He is due to start shooting a new movie, *Hail, Mary*, this month. If Godard is the most influential film-maker of his generation, the influence has been largely on film-makers rather than on film-goers. If you were to talk of Godard to Coppola or Straub in Hollywood, to Bertolucci or Truffaut in Europe, to a host of Third-World directors, then you might be confident of an animated, informed conversation. But to many film-goers, Godard is hardly more than a name, associated above all with those astonishing years of the French cinema in the late 1950s.

This situation is very largely of Godard's own making. It is now over 15 years ago, in 1968, that Godard repudiated the commercial cinema and, for more than 10 years, with one exception, made no films for commercial circuits. He remained as prolific as ever but his experiments in sound and image were conducted first in a series of difficult, hard-to-enjoy films which restricted themselves almost entirely to questions of the relations between politics and aesthetics; more recently the experiments were in series of television programmes that even French viewers found difficult.

In 1980, however, Godard returned to the commercial circuits, a return confirmed in September when *First Name Carmen* won the best film and cinematography prizes at the Venice Film Festival. It opens next Thursday at the Chelsea and Camden cinemas.

One of Godard's earliest critics on film was an elliptical and dense consideration on montage. Conventional narrative cinema tends to

eschew montage, each image finding its meaning in relation to an evident progression of the story.

For Godard, no image has an evident meaning and his entire work can be seen as an extension of the principles of montage to every aspect of the film-making process. Watching a Godard movie is hard work - work on sound and image and the relation between them. For some such work is wildly exhilarating - a release from the nauseating repetition of stereotyped images; for others, it is merely boring.

Disconcertingly, montage is also Godard's principle of conversation. It when we returned to his flat, he reluctantly submitted to a set of lineal questions about his life and work, there was no such stable and agreed structure over lunch. A discussion about the relation between cinema and video in which Godard foresaw no cinemas outside museums in 30 years - "but it doesn't bother me, I'll be dead then" - broke its boundaries when Godard asked how many hours a starving African could survive watching videos.

A conversation at a lunch table is just as much a process of making a film as making a film is part of the process of his life. When one checks with him that his first full-length feature, *Breathless*, was shot in 1959 he concurs, but insists that he had been making movies before that. For him the criticism he published in *Cahiers du Cinema* or the publicity he did for Fox in the mid-1950s was just as much making movies as actually shooting with film for shorts or features.

Cahiers du Cinema, probably the most intellectually influential western magazine of the postwar period, was the product of a group of young friends - Godard, Rivette, Truffaut - who hung around the cine clubs of Paris in 1949 and 1950 (Godard was ostensibly registered at the Sorbonne to study anthropology) - and the older film critic, André Bazin.

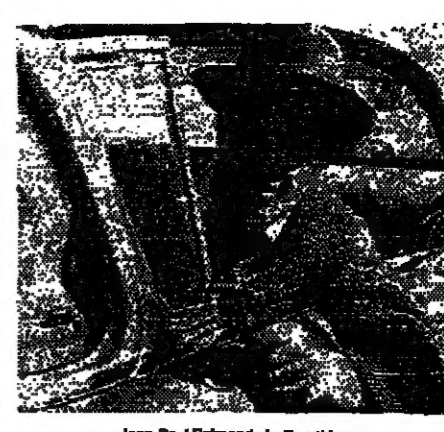
Cahiers permanently altered the way in which we look at films, emphasizing the role of the director and creating a canon of Hollywood film-makers

Godard now disclaims any political beliefs

which survives pretty well unchanged to this day. Godard, himself, now believes that the emphasis on the director has gone too far and that more attention should be paid to other roles, particularly that of the producer.

If the 1950s were spent discussing movies, the 1960s were spent making them. *Breathless* - a story, adapted from a Truffaut script, of a petty gangster (Jean-Paul Belmondo) on the run and his doomed love affair with a young American (Jean Seberg) - was an instant critical and commercial success on its release in 1960.

For the next eight years, Godard made at least two films a year. Most of them concentrated thematically on doomed love affairs, on enigmatic women who inevitably betrayed the men they attracted. Anna Karina, his



1960 A Bout de Souffle
1961 Une Femme Est Une Femme
1962 Vivre Sa Vie
1963 Le Petit Soldat
1964 Les Carabiniers
1965 La Mephisto
1966 Bande à Part
1967 Une Femme Mariée
1968 Alphaville
1969 Pierrot Le Fou
1970 Masculin, Féminin
1971 Made in USA
1972 Deux ou Trois Choses que Je Sais D'Elle
1973 La Chinoise
1974 Weekend
1975 British Sounds
1976 Tout va Bien
1977 L'Idiot et l'Alibis
1978 Numéro Deux
1979 Comment Ça Va
1980 Slow Motion
1981 Passion
1983 Prénom Carmen



wife briefly during this period, was the female lead in most of these films. But this theme became increasingly subordinated to a political investigation of film. Godard took Hollywood forms like the musical or the Western or the war film and set them in the landscape of contemporary Paris - *Une Femme est Une Femme*, *Bande à Part*, *Les Carabiniers*.

In the late 1960s Godard encountered young Maoists who argued that the forms of distribution of the commercial cinema meant that no audience could ever think for itself. Film-makers had to address images to specific audiences in specific situations if they were to avoid using the image to dominate the spectator's perception.

As *British Sounds*, made in 1969, put it "If a million prints are made of a Marxist-Leninist film it becomes *Gone with the Wind* - there can be no international or national cinema, simply films made by small groups for small groups." Godard brilliantly portrayed much of the style of this Maoist argument in *La Chinoise* (1967). The following year he broke from the commercial cinema and, together with Jean-Pierre Gorin, formed the Dziga-Vertov group, named after the Soviet film-maker. A string of Marxist-Leninist films followed which would be made easily available to a British audience for the first time when

Channel 4 shows them over the next two years.

Just as in 1968 Godard did not want to discuss his earlier films, he now disclaims any political beliefs.

The culmination of these political experiments was to be a film on the Palestinian revolution entitled *Unité Victoire*. The defeat of the Palestinians in Jordan brought this project to an end and two years later Godard broke with Gorin, politics and Paris. He moved, first to Grenoble and then to Rolle where, with Anne-Marie Miéville, he produced a series of films and videos, almost exclusively financed by French television, which investigated the relations between the personal and the political.

The extraordinarily moving investigations of contemporary life which he undertook for French television may ultimately prove to be among his finest work but it was judged too difficult by the controllers of French television, who programmed them at hours that ensured a minimal audience.

The final move back to Rolle was, in many ways, a homecoming for Godard. Though born in Paris in 1930, his family had moved to Switzerland and Godard had been brought up in the area. As the work from French television dried up, it also proved to be a return to the cinema.

The first two results of this dual

homecoming were *Slow Motion* (1980) and *Passion* (1981). Painting and music dominate these films and if there is also the story of love, usually doomed, and of a movie being made, equally doomed, these stories have little interest in themselves.

Passion practically dispensed with plot altogether, a pure montage. Its subsequent commercial failure forced Godard and Miéville to consider an already existing story for adaptation. *Carmen* was decided on, but their film is anything but a faithful rendition of Bizet's opera. If the skeleton of the story can be discerned in Godard's account of Carmen and Joseph, the music is by Beethoven and Tom Waits and the story of Carmen and her lovers is set in a contemporary France in which a criminal gang plan a kidnapping under subterfuge of making a film. As part of the subterfuge, Carmen ropes in her uncle, played by Godard, a one-time famous director now rejected by the movie industry.

The film may not be for lovers of purist opera but as Joseph lies slumped over a blank television screen and Tom Waits sings Ruby's Arms, Godard proves once again that he is our greatest contemporary worker in sound and image, a master of montage.

Colin McCabe

Godard's First Name Carmen opens at The Chelsea Cinema next Thursday

Alan Hamilton talks to Russian author Alexander Zinoviev, who would "sell Cuba and buy bread"

A very Concise Offer

If you take out a year's subscription to The Times Educational Supplement, in addition to your 52 issues of the TES you will receive a copy of the international best selling Times Concise Atlas of World History (worth £12.50) absolutely free. This beautifully produced book containing over 300 dynamic maps has been described as "The best single volume of universal history available".

Simply complete the coupon below and send it together with your cheque/P.O. for £30.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd) to the address shown:

Please note: offer applies to new subscribers in the U.K. only.

Please send me a year's subscription to the Times Educational Supplement and my free copy of The Times Concise Atlas of World History. I enclose my cheque for £30.00 (made payable to Times Newspapers Ltd).

Please send to:

NAME

ADDRESS

SIGNATURE

Date

Please send this coupon with your cheque to FRANCES GODDARD, The Times Educational Supplement, Priory House, St Johns Lane, London, EC1M 4BX.

The gloomy logic of an accidental dissident

Alexander Zinoviev, chubby and bouncy, his arms chopping the air in search of a homely Russian simile about tigers or snakes, thoughts struggling behind large dark eyes to find expression in a foreign tongue, recoils into his chair at the mention of Alexander Solzhenitsyn.

"I am not," declares Zinoviev with heavily accented vigour, "a dissident".

Nevertheless he shares with Solzhenitsyn the fate of having been torn from the roots of his motherland and banished to the misery of western creature comfort. The former distinguished professor of logic at Moscow University incurred the wrath of the Soviet authorities with the publication in 1976, of his satirical novel *The Yawning Heights*. He is visiting London this week from his adopted home in Munich for the English publication of his latest work, *The Reality of Communism*.

It is in the nature of the communist system to punish its own kind more severely than its enemies, says Zinoviev. "The West is a punishment to me. Unlike so many Soviet emigrants who claim to have been victims, I never regarded the Soviet Union as a prison. Yet I have damaged the Soviet system with my books much more than the system has damaged me."

Whether *The Reality of Communism* will cause leading members of the Politburo to denigrate themselves from the upper storeys of the Kremlin is open to doubt, but it will act as a severe depressant to any westerner who cherishes the fond hope that the nature and course of communist society can be changed by pressure from without.

"In its view of the Soviet Union, the West does not take proper account of ideology. They think that the ideology is weak, and that the people do not believe in it. But it is very strong, and influences the behaviour of the people. It is not necessary for the people to believe it, only to accept it, and this they do. Nearly one quarter of the Soviet population depend for their living on a job somewhere in the state machinery."

Zinoviev insists that his latest work is not a debate on whether communism is a good or bad thing,

but a scientific analysis of the fact that communism has existed, does exist, and will continue to exist until the final global conflict between communism and capitalism, which he regards as inevitable, although not necessarily tomorrow.

He presents communism as a huge self-propelled monolith whose course cannot be altered, led by all by communist political leaders, except over many decades or even centuries. The apparatus is too large, too entrenched throughout all strata of society, to be controlled by mere men.

Thus, from his text: "The attempt to rule over the whole world is a schizophrenic idea of vain communist leaders only because the tendency to world-wide rule has an objective existence in the social organism itself. The Soviet Union has already acquired such a momentum of inertia in this direction that only a world catastrophe is capable of stopping it."

Bouncing energetically in the safety of his London armchair, he illustrates by example: "It is ridiculous and damaging for the Russians to be anywhere in Africa, or the Caribbean, or Central America. It is expensive and brings them no profit. But in Moscow there are large departments dealing with Soviet presence in these places, and those departments provide jobs, and promotions, and medals. The administrative machinery exists, so the Russian presence abroad is a fact."

"If I were Soviet leader I would sell Cuba to the Americans, and with the money I would buy computers and bread. It is expensive nonsense to support Cuba. There is no good reason."

But because it has the apparatus and the experience, it is absurd to expect anything else from the Soviet government. Expansion and hegemony are programmed into the machine, and they will not be erased by mere practical common sense alone.

Again from the text: "In spite of the fact that many people in the West talk and write a lot about opposition to the Soviet Union, its role within the country is fairly pitiful and futuristic."

And from the armchair: "Many people in the West supported the dissident movement, believing they could bring about change in the Soviet Union. They failed utterly; all they did was to provide the Soviet government and the KGB with valuable experience in dealing with dissidents."

Zinoviev has been formulating his theories on the nature of communist society since his hungry and oppressed boyhood under Stalin, when his mother worked 14 hours a day in the fields of a collective farm. His first night in a proper bed, and his first square meal, he says, were in his first night in the Lubyanka prison.

But surely the nature of communism can be changed. Did not Khrushchev effect radical change after the death of Stalin? Such a revolution, says Zinoviev, can

happen only once. Even then it did not alter the fundamental nature of society, nor greatly touch the life of the average Soviet citizen, although he concedes that the political climate is more liberal. Stalin would not have deported Zinoviev; he would have shot him.

But liberalism has strict limits within communism. "Communism with a human face is a nonsense, as much a nonsense as capitalism without profit."

Nor does the ex-professor believe in the theory of osmosis, that the positive elements of communism and capitalism will seep in both directions through the Iron Curtain, and that some Utopian society will be born from the best features of each. "To have the positive elements you must also have the negative elements. In the Soviet Union you have cheap housing and a guaranteed job. But you also have bad housing and stupendous inefficiency; you cannot have one without the other."

Unlike *The Yawning Heights*, Zinoviev's latest book has been written with what might be reasonably supposed to be the added benefit of a detached view of his own country from the West. But his views have changed little since his enforced emigration seven years ago.

"The West is very much as I expected it to be. But I have learned a few things which have slightly altered my perception. For example, in the Soviet Union I was conscious that the state wasted a huge percentage of its natural and human resources. Now I find that western countries are just as bad."

Still, he will admit to a ray of optimism about the West, almost the only sunbeam to shine from this cheerfully gloomy man. "For the time being at least, the West has a promising future; western society is so dynamic and creative."

He rises dynamically from his chair, and pumps the proffered hand of firework warmly and with passion, the 61-year-old face simultaneously beaming with the enthusiasm of conversation and heavy with the colour of past cares and future shocks. Every inch a Russian. "The Reality of Communism," by Alexander Zinoviev, Victor Gollancz, £12.95.



Alexander Zinoviev

moreover...
Miles Kingston

Dead right again

The other day Bernard Levin devoted a whole piece to attacking the music of Webern, and a wonderful change it was too from seeing him pat composers on the back. I'm afraid it can't have helped his stock much among the intellectual elite - in fact, I know it didn't, as I overheard a Radio 3 high-up tut-tutting at a party and bewailing poor Bernard's lack of perception. And Peter Heyworth started his *Observer* piece last Sunday with words: "If only to refute Bernard Levin's bizarre notion that those of us who listen to contemporary music do so as an act of penance let me start with the recent recording in this category that has given me the greatest pleasure".

I am quite sure that Bernard Levin can look after himself, but there are times when standing up and being counted is a pleasure as well as a duty, and I would not just to stand up and counted; I would like to jump up and down and be counted on Bernard Levin's side. I am not sure I would go as far as the friend of mine who told me to believe that Webern was shot in 1945 by American troops in error. It was one of the greatest contributions to culture by the American nation in this century, but I think it may be an excusable lapse.

If you scratch the hostile reaction to Levin's piece, you will find doubts even among the opposition. I later heard that self-same Radio 3 nob muse that he sometimes wondered if their preaching on behalf of contemporary music had had any effect. "When I go to a contemporary concert," he said, "no doubt quite off the record," and sees the audience composed entirely of critics, BBC people, Arts Council staff and other composers, I wonder if we may not be talking to ourselves and no

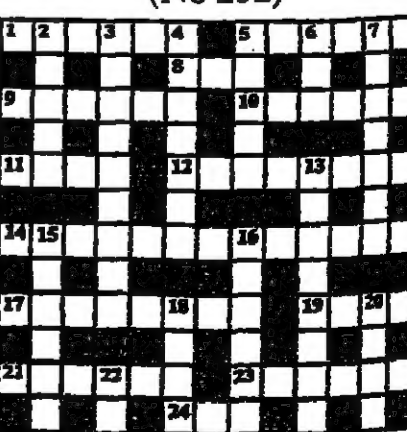
And if Peter Heyworth wanted to emphasize how much pleasure he had got from his chosen record, he used curious language to describe Boulez's music. "Brilliant performance... dazzling score... stately gait... exactly the sharp-edged quality the music calls for..." I do not find here the warm reactions, any of the sensuous enjoyment, that the words *greatest pleasure* suggest. What I find is the usual descriptive vocabulary used by writers on contemporary music to avoid having to confess their lack of emotional involvement. Penance maybe not duty, yes. The fear of being thought philistine, yes. The fervent wish that contemporary composers should play the same role as they used to, yes, and the wish becoming a "fact".

But the fact is that contemporary music awakens almost no chords in us at all. Trapped and driven by the need to be original, experimental and innovative, modern composers have been forced to write music which is mostly in code. Very few of us are tempted to find the key to the code. Ernst Roth, who knew the music scene as well as anyone, wrote that: "New music gives away nothing of its creator save his cleverness and his intellectual powers". Henry Pleasants, in *Serious Music and All That Jazz* describes chillingly the moment when he realized, having reviewed contemporary music for 20 years, that he had not actually enjoyed anything he had heard in that period. It was as if, on the road to Damascus, a bright light had suddenly gone out for ever.

I once cut out all the reviews for several weeks from all the serious papers, and then analysed them to see if the artists under review were alive or dead. It was an instructive analysis. Writers scored highest, as over 90 per cent of books reviewed are by living authors. Films scored almost as well. Plays were down to 70 per cent or 80 per cent, as Ibsen and Shakespeare are still quite popular. But in the realm of the concert hall the figure was down shockingly to 10 per cent. Of the creators considered worth reviewing by the arts pages, fully 90 per cent were dead and gone, a figure which could not be rivalled by any of the other arts.

The reasons for this are complicated, and I do not think the composers are to blame. They have been driven into an experimental workshop, and quarantined there, by the forces of history. Supporters of contemporary music can argue until they are blue in the face, and laugh at Bernard Levin until they are red in the face, but the sad fact is that very few people will be listening to them.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 252)



ACROSS
1 Confused noise (6)
5 Scattered (6)
8 South Korea (3)
9 Japanese religion
10 Declare (6)
11 Unconfined (4)
12 Ancient Anatolians (8)
14 Games winner (6,7)
17 Pardons (4)
19 Compunct (4)
21 Raw recruit (6)
23 Armpit (6)
24 Jocular person (3)
25 Conditions (4)
26 Ineffective man (6)

DOWN
2 Precursor (5)
3 W German assembly (9)
4 Fellow member (7)
5 Apropos (5)
6 Public (3)
7 Feels cramped painter (7)
13 Social separation (9)
15 Put right (4,3)
16 Treat harshly (7)
18 Insects (5)
20 Light purple (5)
22 Soldier's equipment (3)

SOLUTION TO No 251
ACROSS: 1 Pass up 4 Tickle 7 Tuby 8 Works of High 12 Ink 15 Route 16 Avesta 17 Wit 19 Slip road 24 Jerry can 25 Stop 26 Steady 27 Ararat
DOWN: 1 Paté 2 Subriquet 3 Pewit 4 Toad 5 Koon 6 Liken 10 Holds 11 Hovert 12 Insulator 13 Chain 14 Brow 18 Inert 20 Lucky 21 Puck 22 Proa 23 Twit

BOOKS

Fay Weldon's new novel

The Life and Loves of a She-Devil

By Fay Weldon

(Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95)

Danger, Woman At Work. Fay Weldon's ninth novel, her best since *Praxis*, is a tour de force: a macabre, fast-moving moral fable. The whirling of time brings in its revenges - fantastical, frightening, diabolically funny - for marital infidelity.

It is as if a cartoon character from James Thurber's *Men, Women and Dogs* - "That's My First Wife Up There," say, or "Yoo-hoo, It's Me And The Ape Man" - had broken free from her restraining caption to collaborate with "Martha", Jill Tweedie's *Fainthearted Feminist*, on a Grimm edition of *Holy Writ*. Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, Mrs Weldon's precise, distinctive prose packs a Scriptural punch. But "God's ways are far too mysterious for me to put up with them any more." It is only fair to warn you that "it's every woman for herself".

Hate, with its attendant energy in revenge, is a light to lighten the darkness of a woman scorned. Fanned by Fay Wel-

don's gentle, relentless hand, the fires of Hell itself inflame and illumine Ruth, six feet two inches tall and clumsy; patient and practical; wife and mother turned "She-devil, n. Malignant woman... with the violence, desperation, cleverness or other qualities attributed to the Devil" (OED). She does so, naturally, in dutiful, desperate response to her adulterous husband's self-justifying declaration that she is a she-devil already, not a woman at all: "I see you at last as you really are."

Stop me if you have heard that one before. Dearly Beloved. But pin a rose on Mrs Weldon. Undeviatingly feminine, deviantly feminist, her text this morning is a double jeopardy: truth revealed in fire and brimstone, wormwood and gall. All women are equal in their inequality with men, and suffer injustice, especially in marriage. But some women are more equal than others; and therefore more equal to their lot.

Like Mary Fisher. Mary Fisher is "small and pretty and delicately formed, prone to fainting and weeping and sleeping with men while pretending that she doesn't." Mary Fisher spent twelve hundred dollars and fifty cents on shoes

for her size 4 feet last year, and could afford to, because she writes romantic novels "which sell by the hundred thousand in glittery pink and gold covers", and makes a fortune. Mary Fisher "tells lies to herself and to the world." Ruth can forgive Mary Fisher many things, but not the novels. She loves her husband and she hates Mary Fisher, the Other Woman in the Eternal Triangle.

What is sauce for the gander, sisters, is poison for the goose. Clever, patient, practical Mrs Weldon is here to help you not to be a goose-girl. In a succession of helping, interfering roles, taking practical, sensible advantage of a beautifully manufactured cast of secondary characters. Ruth takes Mary Fisher to the cleaners, her erring spouse to professional, financial, and emotional ruin, and herself - in appalling surgical parody of pantomime Transformation Scenes - to Born-Again Beauty: complete physical reconstruction: smaller, prettier, more delicately formed. (Top-to-toe reincarnation begins - one by one - with your teeth.)

Move over, Jehovah. Here is not so much feminist heresy as blasphemy: "Every woman's Guide to Genesis, Salvation, for Girls of Slender Means, and practical, sensible advice. Nearly 20 years on from *The Fat Woman's Joke*, her first novel, Fay Weldon is still smashing rose-coloured spectacles left and right.

Her work has been attributed to and largely associated with contemporary feminism; but it is neither fair nor appropriate to this to corset her achievement. The "feminist novel", a self-restricting, artistically second-rate reflection of sexual, social, and political preoccupations in (roughly) the 1970s, did not sustain such direction as it had; still less develop as a literary genre. It now seems stranded: washed up somewhere between whinge and scream. Emily

Prager's stories - unreconstructed, outrageous, original - are a new American register, but she is more devilish than feminist. So is Fay Weldon: an English species no less deadly, more subtle, and - *sub specie aeternitatis* - probably more enduring.

Her art is what it was in the beginning and, if we are lucky, ever shall be: "a comic turn, turned serious". Less obviously, she edges close to a magic circle more potent than mere feminism - even adult - fiction.

Fairy tales are fixed stars above burnt-out galaxies of literary fashion and hype. Almost free from the constraints of time and place, full of strange oaths, powerful simplicities, and stark, old-fashioned moral contrasts, they are, perhaps, our secular substitutes for medieval Bestiaries and Books of Hours: stylized stories and litany ritually rehearsed in texts gilded and decorated in primary colours; margins aswim with grotesqueries both fanciful and recognizable; fabulous, in the proper sense. *The Life and Loves of a She-Devil* is only a long spoon away from classic fable.

Gay Firth



Fiona MacCarthy reviews the biography of the grand old bore of hearty children's books about Titty and Roger and the rest of the team

The stormy seas under Swallows and Amazons

The Life of Arthur Ransome

By Hugh Brogan

(Cape, £10.95)

For someone who so desperately cultivated dullness, the peculiar English dullness of the cultured country life - the symbols of which are the book and pipe and fishing rod - Arthur Ransome had a quite unjustly highly-coloured life. Not just two tempestuous marriages, a law-suit with melodrama (Lord Alfred Douglas v Ransome and Others), but also a ringside view of the Russian revolution, hardly the most restful event of the century, which he reported for the *Daily News*. He himself saw the huge irony: "People interested in revolutions and revolutionaries will be shocked at my not being a revolutionary, and will not understand how one with a front seat at a revolution could be always thinking of books, and most of all, books for children."

Arthur Ransome, whose books for children in the end brought fame and fortune (though less fortune than this fatefully discontented author felt had been his due), wrote his *Autobiography*, which was brought out posthumously in 1976. Now here is Hugh Brogan with a large new life of Ransome, published this week, centenary of Arthur Ransome's birth. If we have Ransome on Ransome do we really need Hugh Brogan? This is an obvious question and extremely quick to answer. Both are quite essential. Hugh Brogan, a historian, throws light on many obscure areas of Ransome's narrative, in particular the

Russian years, in which Ransome's Bolshevik fervour became, for the British, an embarrassment. Also Brogan can stand back, admitting Ransome could be maddening, yet seeing in the least alluring of his traits, the terrible obtuseness of his ways with other people (who else but Arthur Ransome, writing to his mistress, would tell her "I miss your ugly mug", especially when the mistress was fairly far from beautiful?), the symptoms of the single-mindedness, almost the innocence, of the best of Ransome's writing. With a professional biographer's perception, without forcing things at all, he finds the pattern of the life.

To this present rather harder-headed generation one of the most interesting aspects of the story, which Brogan brings out well, is the dedication with which young would-be writers of that early period approached what they emphatically thought of as their craft. Ransome's seriousness in setting up his own regime of "writing and reading, reading and writing" reminds one poignantly of the struggles of George Orwell (that other leading literary figure of the month) in teaching himself mechanics of composition. Ransome's style was from the start more facile than George Orwell's, just as he took revolutions more lightly. This was almost his undoing. For example, sent to write a guide book to St Petersburg, the sort of assignment he accepted by the dozen in his early years of writing, he composed 1,200 words on only his second day there, which even by modern standards is going rather fast.

One sees why the quiet life so constantly evaded him. The image of the Lakes, remembered from his childhood visits with a pleasure and intensity which in later life took on an almost mystic meaning, was not totally compatible with the need to earn a living in the literary London of the early 1900s, selling his work around the vaguely literary magazines which came and went in such convenient profusion. He enjoyed Bohemian life, for as well as the querulous and melancholy streaks in Arthur Ransome's character, he could also be rumbustious and friendly. Brogan's Bohemian chapter, quoting at length from Stephana Stevens, a writer friend of Ransome's who put him in novel as the "bombastic, brutal and bouncing" Matraviers, is fascinating reading. Miss Stevens emphasizes the shagginess of Ransome: "the shagginess was not so much due to hairiness, for his face was smooth, except for an untidy and somewhat underdeveloped moustache, as to a general impression conveyed by his personality. Possibly his aura was shaggy." Literary shagginess: one still knows what she means exactly. Was this the genesis of a whole literary type?

Ransome fits in that particularly hale, and shaggy, era between the writers of the fin-de-siècle and the Georgians. He was, if not a simple-lifer, certainly an open-roader, even purchasing a donkey cart to prove it, and he liked nights out in tents with very masculine companions. He found women very difficult. Or did he create their problems? It seems women were the major hazard in his



life, looming darkly like bad spirits in the folk tales Ransome so much loved. The women were often especially large ones. His second wife Evgenia, Trotsky's secretary (a typically inept choice of Arthur Ransome's, involving him in flights across the frontiers with forged passports) was even known around Petrograd as "the big girl", although her feet were strangely - perhaps sinisterly - small. But Ransome's first wife Ivy was in her way still more formidable, quite inclined to call her husband to her bed at breakfast-time to watch her tip a

plate of poached eggs onto her head, in a vain attempt to introduce him to some of the dramatic possibilities of life. For in the end of course he did approach quite near the perfect dullness which he had for all those years been craving (as I know to my cost, my memories of reading *Swallows and Amazons* being the most deadeningly tedious of my childhood). But Hugh Brogan's fine account of the route by which he got there is not dull by any means. A considerable feat.

Rabbit run as reviewer

Hugging the Shore

Essays and Criticism

By John Updike

(Andre Deutsch, £21)

The larger part of the readership for this collection will no doubt be composed of those who admire John Updike's novels, but such readers may well be disappointed. In these acres of patient review work (most of it written over the last seven or eight years), there is rarely any indication of the larger writer coolly looking on. It is not simply that his tone as a critic is quite different from that as a novelist - very few writers need, or even want, a single voice - but rather that he seems actively to have exorcized the novelist in order to become the attentive interpreter of other people's books. This is an aspect of his professionalism, in getting on with the work at hand, but such modesty may be inappropriate on those occasions when the subjects of his essays are much less interesting than himself.

There are a few small clues, however, which might prompt an uninitiated reader to believe that the author of these occasional pieces is more than

an inhabitant of America's equivalent of Grub Street. Updike retains a quality of willful impersonality, observing and reporting on what he has observed, never allowing his character to intrude in the frantic manner of those whose only "creative" outlet is journalism. Some brief reflections on his own work are reprinted as an appendix only, under the studiously neutral heading of "On One's Own Oeuvre". And the same reader might guess at this other career when faced with Updike's interest in the financial and practical details of a writer's life - the relationship with publishers (there are some harsh criticisms here of the appearance and typography of certain books) and with an audience. Only a reviewer with other ironies in the fire would declare that "A writer with a democratic public for a patron must hope that he will in his work line up with enough people's notion of what is entertaining and informative to make that work pay." This is true enough, but it raises the question of which audience Updike himself wishes to "line up with".

Whatever it is, he seems quite at home with it. His tone is

elegant but easy, with an urbanity which is characteristic of the American magazine, the *New Yorker*, for which he worked during a short period and from which the largest number of these reviews have been taken. It is the voice of metropolitan authority, in which the dissection of authors quite different from himself is performed with a kind of good-humoured competence. He does not wound, although with novelists like William Burroughs and Gunter Grass he may occasionally sting, generally he soothes, he consoles, he exhorts. The most he will allow himself in the way of negative comment is the occasional note of arch superiority - "Get that?" he writes of a peculiarly inane piece of German prose, in the style of those brief comments which *New Yorker* journalists append to extracts taken from other, less literate, journals. This tone of easy superiority can sometimes be grating, primarily because it is symptomatic of a culture in its imperial phase - with its essays on European, South American and Oriental fiction (let alone from "The World Called Third"), we have an American confidence which can treat the whole world as a suitable province for its judgments.

But it is difficult to elicit any general statements from a book of occasional pieces which precludes any grand intent; there are times when he will use a magnificent cliché: "Below believes in the soul; this is one of his links with the ancients, with the great books" - but ornate generalizations are almost unavoidable in anyone who appears in print as often as Updike does. He is, in that sense, a reviewer rather than a critic - although he deals justly and carefully with every writer he confronts, one would be hard pressed to find any coherent or original principles informing this collection. As a result, not everything he writes is very interesting when taken outside the confines of a particular publication date. That is one reason why it seems odd that these reviews should be published in collected form. Updike is fair, exact and lucid but such qualities are not seen at their best when extended over 300 pages, and they may give the misleading impression that they are the only virtues which he possesses as a writer.

But this is not too severe a judgment, and there are good things in these pages when Updike's irony and power of perception break above the gentle undulations of his prose. He writes of the Bowell industry at Yale University, for example, that "The academic literature mill, having ground all the grain it can find, will grind chaff rather than shut down"; as one would expect, he is an astute reader of fiction, and there are some true appreciations here of Iris Murdoch and Barbara Pym (better than most they receive from their compatriots). The overall impression is of a sane and judicious admirer of the best; it is not so uncommon a gift, however, that one is not grateful for the fact that he is a novelist rather than a journalist.

Brian Alderson

Peter Ackroyd

Fiction of the week

To teach the young idea...

The Cannibal Galaxy

By Cynthia Ozick

(Secker & Warburg, £7.95)

The Far Side of Victory

By Joanne Greenberg

(Gollancz, £8.95)

Joseph Brill, Principal of the Edmund Flag Primary School, is a formidable elf of a man, a tyrant to his staff but not to the children whose minds are being expensively moulded according to the tenets of the Dual Curriculum - a modestly innovative blend of religious and secular knowledge which appeals to the Jewish doctors whose children keep the Edmund Flag afloat.

Brill dislikes his pupils' parents. The men buy themselves new yachts instead of donating labs to the Edmund Flag, while their wives protest too much on behalf of their offspring. Brill suspects their anger is stimulated largely by the mammary gland. Not that he is opposed to the maternal instinct. Although still a bachelor at 38, his interest in procreation is not entirely academic. His one remaining ambition is to rear a prodigy - his own child, if absolutely necessary.

Then the improbable happens: Hester Litt, enigmatic and interesting child Beulah at the Edmund Flag. Brill has seen the woman on television, heard her

described - with awe - as an imagistic linguistic logician. He has no idea what the phrase means, and is little the wiser for a trip to the local library. With titles like *Metaphor as Exegesis*, it is no wonder the epistemological books leave the Principal feeling weak. But ecstatic, too, for surely the child of such a luminary must be the prodigy he has been seeking.

The prospect is entrancing. In fact, Brill becomes infatuated with mother as well as daughter. Litt. Alas, his ambitions founder, on Beulah's irremediable mediocrity and her mother's unyielding indifference to his overtures. It is the professional failure which causes the Principal greater distress.

Years later, retired in Florida, Brill is still complaining that Hester Litt "waylaid and plundered" his life. He has his own child now, whose mother is everything Hester was not: young, attractive and, above all, normal. But the boy's formidable intellectual gifts turn out to be those of the pedant, and in the end the backward Beulah outshines them all.

The Cannibal Galaxy (a reference to astronomical entities whose treatment of smaller bodies is presumably meant to parallel Hester's devouring of Brill) is very much the sort of book publishers tend to push out in January, when no one expects to sell books anyway. After all, what else could you do with a writer described as serious and interesting by *The New Statesman*? But don't be put off. Cynthia Ozick is a literary writer, true,

and a mite fantastical for my taste. But her manipulation of words and bizarrely applied erudition make her a force to be reckoned with.

So too is Joanne Greenberg. Perhaps better known as Hannah Green, the pellucid pen-name she adopted for her first novel *I Never Promised You A Rose Garden*, Miss Greenberg is a professional story teller of the old school, who believes in putting plausible characters into interesting situations and letting them get on with it. *The Far Side of Victory* begins with a fearless young charmer lying in hospital, after a car crash in which he has caused the death of five people. Thanks to his father's skillful manipulation of the legal system, Eric Gordon escapes with a suspended sentence, and is free to resume his undemanding life-style.

But he chooses not to, settling instead in the town where the accident occurred, and taking a job in the city engineering department. He meets up with the woman whose husband and children were amongst his victims, and his determination to offer her something to replace what he has destroyed marks the beginning of an intriguing, if never entirely convincing, relationship. They get married and enjoy a period of domestic bliss, Colorado style, before the book ends as it began, in violent, senseless tragedy. Or is it senseless? A double-twist dénouement maintains interest, if not to the end, at least to the penultimate paragraph.

John Nicholson

Children: relish in prodigy and wonder

As we have just been firmly reminded, 1984 is the year of Samuel Johnson as well as of That Book, and it behoves even writers about juvenalia to pay admiring respects. For tucked away in the backstairs cupboards of Johnsoniana there is proof enough that this majestic pragmatic took a properly synthetic view of children's reading. Like one or two enlightened people today, he saw that enjoyment was the *sine qua non* in the making of readers - and, despite offence given to omnipresent utilitarians, he also recognized that enjoyment came from the child's relish for prodigies and wonders and that children's books could do worse than feed that pleasure.

He lived in simple times however. It was easy enough to distinguish the virtues of Jack the Giant-Killer from those of Timothy Teacup when few alternative heroes were on offer, and when nobody cared much anyway. Would the good man be so sanguine about the "superfication" of modern books when confronted with the 3449 new children's books produced in 1983 - and with a critical response that varies from the sycophantic to the bilious (like that scheme to exclude Tintin and Asterix from public libraries)?

Nevertheless, it was a pleasure to hear Jane Gardam who is one of today's most felicitous writers for children) reassert that Johnsonian criteria when she awarded the £3,000 Whitbread Prize to a book written by Roald Dahl's *The Witches* (Cape, £6.50) - and she might well have coupled to Mr Dahl's name that of his illustrator, Quentin Blake, whose frantic draughtsmanship - so apparently careless, so actually precise - is emblematic of all that is meant by uninhibited enjoyment.

Quentin Blake's own Nursery Rhyme Book (Cape, £4.95) is

one certain good among a host of overpriced, self-absorbed picture books that appeared in 1983. If you bundle it up with entertainments like William Steig's tale of a mouse-dentist, De Soto (Andersen Press, £4.95) or Bob Wilson's comic strip Sitaley Beeshaw and the Twenty-Two Ton Whale, in the metre of "Sam and His Mucker" (Hamish Hamilton £4.75; Puffin £1.25) and if you set them beside Anthony Browne's *Gorilla* (MacRae, £4.95), which won the £1,000 Kurt Mascher prize, you will see the gulf that is fixed between natural comedy and our preoccupation with heavy significance. Mr Browne is a clever, highly-talented painter, who is very good at *rompe-l'oeil* gorillas and pastiche Mervyn Peake, but despite one stunning drawing of a little girl nervously addressing her frigid (single) papa his prize-winning picture book is an artificial affair, ponderous in design and with a rigged story.

Indeed, the rigging of children's stories for ulterior ends probably called forth Johnson's famous objection that "babies do not want to read about babies", but the practice predominates still. (After all, it's easier to do, as Johnson himself found out. His own moral tales for children are, predictably, a disaster.) Nowadays we have learnt to hide the most obtrusive patterning under a gloss of realist bravado or flip humour. Even so, it is depressing to see the insouciance with which books like *Gorilla* are greeted; or books like Bernard Ashley's *Your Guess Is As Good As Mine* (MacRae, £3.50), a novelette for seven-year-olds about a boy being picked up by a car-driver of dubious intentions. (Linda Hoo's *The Damned* (Bodley Head, £4.50), a jolly romp for adolescents about strife between factions in the anti-nuclear industry.

However well-meaning such works, their mechanism creaks



beside the natural ease of the gifted storyteller. It may not have been a very good year for prodigies and wonders, apart from the virtuoso drama of Terry Jones and Michael Foreman in *The Saga of Erik the Viking* (Pavilion, £6.95) - and why wasn't that short-listed for the Mascher prize? - nevertheless realistic fiction hasn't been all sombre. Tim Kennemore and Jan Mark have both produced volumes of witty short stories: *Here Tomorrow*, *Gone Today* (Faber, £3.50) by the one, *Feet (Kestrel, £4.95)* by the other, and the arrival of several of their earlier books in paperback confirms their reputation for sharp, comic observation, set down without the offstage sound of grinding axes.

Most encouraging of all this year, perhaps, are two quasi historical romances: Rosemary Sutcliffe's star-struck account of

Boadicea Dunder (Bodley Head, £6.95) and Joan Aiken's richly idiosyncratic adventure story *Bridle the Wind* (Cape, £6.95). What particularly distinguishes these tales is the way in which they give the story its head. (Contrast Barbara Willard's novel about the chequered fortunes of a tinkler family, *The Queen of the Pharisees' Children* (MacRae, £6.25) - where a beautifully-written story is shrunk into a frame too narrow for its theme.)

Miss Sutcliffe and Miss Aiken flout the unwritten rule that children's books should be short. True, they may not quite fall into the category of *Don Quixote* and *Robinson Crusoe* - those narratives which Samuel Johnson wished longer - but their appearance augurs well for the old traditions of romance.

Brian Alderson

The art of growing old

Sister Age

By M. F. K. Fisher

(Chatto & Windus, £8.95)

Mrs Fisher is in her late seventies. I mention this since she herself makes it a point of her new book, *Sister Age*, in her 28th year she decided ultimately to write "an important book about the art of aging". Inspired by this ambition by the purchase, in a Zurich junkshop, of a painted leather portrait of one Ursula von Ott, born in 1767, and executed by her youngest son in 1808. It is, Mrs Fisher notes, an "ugly dark old picture", grimly unflattering of its sitter, yet one who is finally impressive to Mrs Fisher, because Ursula's eyes "look with a supreme and confident detachment past all the nonsense of wars, insects, birth and death, love...". Ursula von Ott became Mrs Fisher's personal saint and teacher, and by way of homage, she built up a forty year collection of stories and clippings about old age, hoards assimilated, until she felt able to create the book that had haunted her all her life.

M. F. K. Fisher, an American of Quaker stock, is best known for her gastronomic writings (not being a domestic animal these are unknown to me) and contributions to the *New Yorker*. She has also written several volumes of personal recollections about her friends and

places which have enchanted her. Also one novel, reviewed last week in these pages. She has been praised by no less a critic than Auden; "I do not know anyone in the United States today who writes better prose." A literary judgment which might, perhaps, be viewed as somewhat emphatic and arbitrary. Certainly there is a subdued grace about her prose, a delicacy of choice in adjective and imagery, a refined elegance: the overall word is, I think, *mandarin*. Opinion is inevitably subjective, and I find in *Sister Age* a lack of spice. It is all very gently paced, ladylike in an American way. It does not compel attention, nor make the mind leap with delight since it offers no surprises. One waits for revelations which do not come. To describe it as banal would be to overstate the matter, yet what does this teach, inform, communicate about age?

Slivers of autobiography interlink with semi-fictional chapters about the aged, vignettes really. An old man selling Bibles provokes tears in the twelve year old author to be because he picks a rose as he leaves. There are three supernatural tales, one which does light up as a man in his sixties falls in love for the first time in his life (although married) with a woman in her forties. We have the inevitable comparison between old people and old houses. I think it is the

prettiness of the scene Mrs Fisher unfolds which irritates my reality and imagination. There is too much self-consciousness, a prevailing patronizing generalization, which I feel to be American, and thereby totally alien to the harder English or European mind.

A concluding chapter is in effect a gentle lecture about the "scary" potentials of aging which strikes the mind as awfully out of date. It must be, surely, the American syndrome about age which foxes Mrs Fisher's vision. The English I feel, manage this matter of lifespan rather better. According to their circumstances, the English (and European) on reaching Mrs Fisher's nadir of the sixties decade, build fantastic houses, create magnificent gardens, write or paint masterpieces and fall in love, which, if eccentric, appears to be a healthier attitude to age which is a sum of years to be healthily ignored. I am tempted to remind Mrs Fisher of Cezanne's Abbaye's recent reply to a *Flammarion* interviewer when questioned about his age: "Age does not count", stated Abbado: "What counts is passion and liking what one does." (Quite a corrective to Mrs Fisher's saint, Ursula von Ott, whose detachment from life so attracted her, and which lapsed this well-meaning yet starchy, if fairly well-written sentimental volume.

Kay Dick

THE TIMES DIARY

Red's black and white

As a subject for its annual competition, the Association of Fashion, Advertising and Editorial Photographers has asked photographers to produce "a set of three black-and-white pictures that illustrate the mistrust that exists between police and ethnic minority groups in urban Britain". The competition task was set up by Red Saunders, a freelance photographer. A spokesman for the association admitted that there has been a reaction from one or two of the colleges, and that some of the entries had obviously been posed. Asked to comment, Deputy Assistant Commissioner Richard Wells of Scotland Yard said, "It's a bit of a joke". As King Lear said, "Nothing shall come of nothing".

Laboured joke

Neil Kinnock is revealing a talent for excruciating puns in fringe. Told about the hijack of the lorry drivers and their cargo of British lamb just before his visit to Paris last week, he remarked, "It's a bit of a joke". I hope he forgot to tell that one to President Mitterrand.

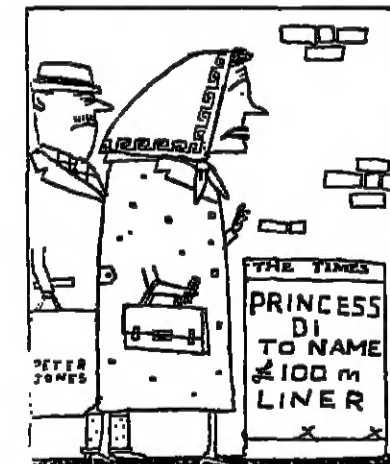
Short-tempered

Passengers on the 13.10 London-Edinburgh shuttle on Monday had good cause to curse the ground staff at Edinburgh, who cleared only a 30-ft-wide strip of snow from the runway. The captain did not try to land and flew to Manchester instead. Passengers were given the choice of flying back to London, staying overnight in Manchester or taking the train to Scotland. Those who went by train arrived at Waverley station at 5 am, having been held up by the weather. Pilots of smaller planes took their chances at Edinburgh, but as soon as there was a break in the traffic the runway was swept again, this time to clear its full 110 feet.

Misadventure

The Biko Inquest - a new play by John Blair and Norman Fenton, based on transcripts of the actual inquest into the death of the black South African activist - opens at the Riverside Studio later this month. Andrew Eaton, the theatre's press officer, was rather surprised when a journalist from a Sunday newspaper asked if it was true that Albert Finney was starring as Biko. Finney, in fact, is directing the play and appears as Sidney Kentridge, the Biko family's lawyer.

BARRY FANTONI



"Remembering her wedding, I hope she gets it name right"

False premise

A photograph in the new *AA Guest Houses, Farmhouses and Inns in Britain* Guide purports to be of Gloucester Cathedral, but in fact is Tewkesbury Abbey, 12 miles away. The vicar of Tewkesbury, the Rev Michael Moxon, said that since he was in a forgiving mood, he had decided it was nice to have a picture of the abbey in the guide even if it did appear under false pretences. Anyway, "Everyone knows which is the more beautiful of the two buildings without having to consult the new guide."

Fiddling while...

The EEC information service has illustrated its recent listings of forthcoming events with a drawing of a street musician, playing rather dolefully upon a fiddle. This may be a reference to the current state of the Community's finances.

Sixty local authority chief executives have just attended a special preview of films made by Video Arts (prop: John Cleave) to help them improve their leadership and managerial skills. Among the titles shown were *Do You Think You Can Manage?* and *You'll Get the Hang of It*.

Natural break

It was an excellent 1983 for Boase Massimi Pollitt: the advertising agency got a full quotation on the Stock Exchange, giving it a market value of £16.23m, picked up £14m of new business and, last week, was chosen as agency of the year by *Campaign* magazine.

Not everyone was impressed by the agency's performance, however. A 16-year-old schoolgirl spent a day at BMP as part of a scheme to give pupils exposure to different industries. BMP pulled out all the stops, showing her the work of each department and how advertisements were developed from conception to completion. At the end of the day the chairman, Martin Boase, asked what aspect appealed to her most. "Lunch," she said.

PHS

Let Temple Bar rest in peace

by Gavin Stamp

The public inquiry now examining the plan to erect Temple Bar in the churchyard just north of St Paul's Cathedral promises to be the penultimate act in London's longest-running conservation farce, for attempts have been made to repatriate it for more than 60 years. The present proposal is the cherished project of Sir Hugh Wontner's Temple Bar Trust. But the inquiry is necessary as the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings and other responsible bodies consider that St Paul's Churchyard is quite the wrong site for the Bar and that, perhaps, it is best left where it is - in a field in Hertfordshire.

Temple Bar was the ceremonial gateway which stood where Fleet Street meets the Strand, dividing the City of London from Westminster. It was built in 1670-72 by Edward Marshall and Thomas Knight, masons, to replace an earlier structure. Possibly, but possibly not, it was designed by Wren; no matter. It is a handsome and rumbustious classical design surmounted with spikes, once adorned with the heads of traitors and Jacobites. In 1858 the Bar was condemned by the Metropolitan Board of Works as an obstruction to traffic, but it was not removed until the Strand was widened in 1878.

Its stones were numbered and deposited on a vacant lot off Farringdon Street. In 1888 they were bought and rescued by Sir Henry Bruce Meux, who took them to his estate at Theobalds Park in Hertfordshire.

Here, at his own expense - £12,000 - he reerected them and added flanking wings to make Temple Bar into a garden pavilion.

One of the first to propose bringing Temple Bar back to London seems to have been Lord Knutsford in 1923, but the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings opposed the idea and took the view that "a building once demolished loses its fundamental interest."

Projects to rebuild Temple Bar gathered momentum after the Second World War, with the City suddenly conscious of the architectural heritage it had done its best to destroy before the Blitz.

In 1973 Sir Hugh Wontner, then Lord Mayor of London, proposed rebuilding Temple Bar next to St Clement Danes. In 1977, he launched the Temple Bar Trust which, thanks to Sir Ian Gilmour, now owns the structure standing in Theobalds Park.

The estimated cost of restoring and rebuilding Temple Bar is now at least £1m. Wontner has raised money in Britain and America, and £500,000 of government money is on offer providing an equal sum can be raised privately.

With so much financial goodwill it may seem churlish to question the validity of the project, but it may not be in the best interests either of London or of Temple Bar. The site being considered is the one first proposed by that disastrous planner, the late Lord Holford, who did so much to damage the surroundings of St Paul's. Even if

Temple Bar was designed by Wren, as Professor Kerry Downes now thinks, that is no reason to suppose it would look right next to the monumental north wall of its great cathedral. The Temple Bar was not originally a free-standing structure but abutted on to ordinary houses either side. It was part of that rich pattern of narrow City streets that planners and developers have done their best to sweep away. If it is to be reerected, it should be between buildings of the right scale.

What is depressing is that money can so easily be raised for so essentially redundant a project when other great historic buildings need money desperately.

At a time of financial stringency it does seem irresponsible to spend half a million pounds of taxpayers' money to beautify the wealthy City of London. It is all too typical of the sentimentality of City business interests to be concerned about Temple Bar, which still exists, when so much of the old fabric of the City has been destroyed since 1945. Is it that the City is trying to salve its conscience?

Rebuilding Temple Bar will only damage its stone further. Why not spend about £50,000 on restoring it where it is and spend the rest of the money on buildings that really need it? I would suggest restoring the sad ruin of Christ Church, Newgate Street, by Wren. It was half-demolished by the City Corporation for a ship road only a decade ago. That is how much the City really cares.

Norman Lebrecht on PLR's demolition of some publishing preconceptions

Best-read but not top sellers



Archer: giving his £5,000 to help spastic writers

Cartland: just failed to make the maximum

Aldiss: "High time the libraries paid me"

Brophy: only £240 but will continue campaigning

Gittings: "A principle well worth fighting for"

The first Public Lending Rights accounts issued in the past few days to the 7,700 authors registered under the scheme contain secrets far more intriguing than the amounts accruing to one celebrity or another.

Systematically analysed, the PLR register has the makings of becoming the most accurate indicator available of what we really read, as distinct from the bestsellers we queue to buy. None of the current top dozen backlists, for example, is likely (or even intended) to be read from cover to cover: six are reference tools, three are coffee-table adornments, two are sporting books and the twelfth is an adjunct to an ephemeral television series. None, it may be fairly assumed from the patterns shown by the first PLR statements, will be among this year's most frequently lent titles. On the other hand, a title that is borrowed from public libraries 20,000 times in a year will probably have been thoroughly read.

The registrar of PLR, Mr John Sumson, intends to publish an assessment of public reading tastes based on borrowing figures. Meanwhile he welcomes researchers to his office at Stockton-on-Tees to draw their own conclusions from the assembled statistics. The only particular he will withhold is the amount earned by individual writers.

Most authors I have consulted have been surprised by the amounts they received and by discovering the relative popularity of different books. In financial terms, 46 writers qualify for the maximum payment of £5,000 (at 1.02p per borrowing) indicating that their books were borrowed more than half a million times between July 1982 and June of last year. The largest segment, 3,878 writers, will receive less than £100 in PLR; a further 1,614 will get nothing, having failed to achieve the minimum number of loans.

Tonight from the Kali Gandaki gorge in Nepal, from Mount St Helens, from Krakatoa and from Yellowstone Park we shall be invited to contemplate *The Building of the Earth*. Then, over the next 12 weeks, we shall be shown the flightless crane, the oldest and biggest living organisms, the courtship display of the blue-footed frog, the breeding cycle of the emperor penguin and much more. David Attenborough is back in action, once again inspiring wonder at the beauty and complexity of the world and guilt at our failure to protect it.

It is an irresistible formula. *The Living Planet's* 12 episodes have been sold to a dozen countries already and look virtually certain to repeat the worldwide success of their predecessor - *Life on Earth*. The memory of the book of that series still makes publishers go weak at the knees. British and Commonwealth sales reached two million and the total worldwide figure may be as high as four million. Even when the £8 hardback was selling furiously in Britain, a second deluxe hardback edition was brought out by Readers Digest at £12. Attenborough appeared to have invented an economist's nightmare - a product almost entirely lacking in price sensitivity. Collins and BBC Publications are co-publishers. Attenborough insisted from the first that there should be a fully commercial partner, probably because of the poor distribution record of the BBC operation. For *The Living Planet* they have stocks of 375,000 copies at £12 each, ready for publication early next month.

W. H. Smith, Britain's biggest bookseller, have duly made it their

Surprisingly to some, though not to herself, M. M. Kaye, author of *The Far Pavilions*, was not numbered among the 100 most-borrowed authors. "I earned less than £2,500," she says, "and was pleasantly surprised by that, as I didn't think people would borrow big and heavy books such as mine. In my village library, they love Barbara Cartland."

Miss Cartland herself just failed to earn the maximum. But one who did, Jeffrey Archer, has arranged to donate his £5,000 - not a penny more, not a penny less - to the Spastics Society to subsidize the publication of an anthology by spastic writers (to be published later this year by Hodder and Stoughton). "I have said all along that people who get the top amount don't need it and should not receive it," declares Archer, who was an MP while the PLR Bill struggled its way through Parliament in the 1970s. "The maximum payments should go back into the kitty to benefit people at the bottom of the scale."

Science-fiction writer Brian Aldiss found himself in the top-but-one earnings bracket - the most substantial confirmation yet of his authorial popularity. He was especially encouraged to find that *Helliconia Spring*, the opening book in a projected trilogy, had been borrowed 26,621 times in its first six months, anguishing well for its successors. "I'm not giving a penny away, except to the taxman," said

Aldiss. "I have worked consistently for a quarter of a century and produced one book a year. I'm an entertainer; it's high time the libraries paid me."

Both novelist Tim Jeal and thriller writer James Tucker (writing as David Craig) were delighted to find that older titles, which had long ceased earning any publisher's royalties, were still borrowed and read consistently. Jeal's prize-winning *Cuching's Crusade*, considered "too literary" to warrant a paperback edition when it appeared in 1974, was borrowed 3,206 times last year. A more recent historical novel, *A Marriage of Convenience*, registered 23,618 loans.

The novelist Bridget Brophy, however, earned only £240 from her books, £21 less than the national average. "It was slightly less than I had expected from 30 separate editions of 20 books that I registered. It shows up what I have always said were serious deficiencies in the system."

Miss Brophy, spearhead of the PLR campaign, continues to volunteer five or six hours a week as PLR expert of the Writers' Guild. She is set on inducing the Government to increase the £2m it has allocated to PLR, to abolishing the requirement to register each new edition with a public notary (at a cost of £2 a time) and to changing the rule by which individual editions that earn less than £1 are disqualified from

payment. This, she says, works against the veteran professional author whom the scheme was designed to benefit.

Dr Robert Gittings, the biographer of Keats and Hardy, and a professional writer for 30 years, seems a case in point. Of the 20 books he registered, only six scored the minimum number of loans, earning less than £250. "Nonetheless," he said, "I am not dissatisfied. The principle of PLR, even if it doesn't bring in much money, is well worth fighting for."

Norman Harris, a sportswriter who registered eight books for PLR, will receive payment only for the one that reached the minimum. His earnings, £15.24, amount to less than the cost of registering all eight titles separately.

The registrar is now thoroughly examining the workings of the scheme. Mr Sumson believes, however, that the Arts Minister's decision earlier this year to reduce the minimum earning per edition from £5 to £1 had eliminated most injustices, and he sees no need to reform the registration process.

Mr Sumson is alert to a prevalent worry among authors that borrowing patterns might be manipulated at the 16 libraries from which the national figure is calculated. "There has been no rigging on any substantial scale. The computer is programmed to ignore any extreme number of borrowings of a single book at a particular library. Of course, individuals living near one of the sample libraries may have their families borrow a book a few times, and this might affect the payment - but only slightly." Five or six libraries in the sample will be changed later this year, but Sumson still believes that the carefully chosen group of 16 will give the most accurate reading at the lowest cost.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1984



Balu, Bintang and the man who came to dinner

Attenborough goes back to nature

Book of the Month, much to the chagrin of Faber & Faber who are bringing out *The Paper Men*, the new novel from Nobel prizewinner William Golding. "Safe bookkeeping and safe publishing," muttered one Faber executive bitterly.

But what makes it so safe? The answer must lie in a combination of the formula and the man. And, conveniently, it was the man who invented the formula. Attenborough was head of BBC2 when colour was introduced and he determined to come up with an idea which would announce the arrival of "hi-fi" television as thunderously as possible.

He decided that the best thing was to show in glorious colour a selection of the most beautiful things men had ever produced. The result was Kenneth Clarke's *Civilisation*, which set the standard of success for this type of big, glossy television publishing tie-in.

Jacob Bronowski's *The Ascent of Man* followed and, by this time, Attenborough had returned to programme-making and was working on *Life on Earth*. Niko Tinbergen, the animal behaviourist, compared Attenborough's career move to an evolutionary leap by a successful organism. It made him,

mused Tinbergen, unusually well-qualified to understand the problems involved.

But Attenborough tends to play down his own role. There are, he says, two elements which produce success: first, you give people the broadest and best possible view of a subject which they had always promised themselves they would find out about; and secondly, there must be a story - a feeling of excitement and curiosity about what happens next.

Viewers would add a third: Attenborough's own intimate and enthusiastic involvement with the material. Few will forget from *Life on Earth* the sight of him whispering to camera men amidst a group of gorillas with whom he then proceeded to exchange embraces.

It is at moments like that when the real mystique behind the marketing takes over. For the truth is that nobody else could do it. Attenborough has identified television as the ideal vehicle for making a vast range of knowledge accessible and, most important of all, coherent. The attempt to see things as a whole has largely been abandoned by laymen and specialists alike, but Attenborough mediates between the two.

With his gorillas and craneflies Attenborough attempts to prove that nature is benign and therefore cherishable. Man must control his population and his ambition to fit in with his plans. The real trick that has now filled the publisher's warehouses to bursting point is that Attenborough has appeared on the scene to tell us where we were going wrong, just when we wanted to hear

Bryan Appleyard

Ronald Butt

Thatcherism: living for the moment

Some of Mrs Thatcher's best friends, particularly those economists and advisers who, since 1979, have given the most vigorous intellectual support to her campaign against inflation, have just had a nasty shock. They now know from the Prime Minister herself something many of them had already come to suspect but which the more idealistic among them still could not quite bring themselves to believe. It is that Mrs Thatcher has no intention of attempting to reform the structure of the public sector and welfare spending; she has no plans for reducing the size of the non-industrial public sector, or even of investigating systematically whether or how it could be done. She intends to rely on growth and efficiency to contain it.

Yet Mrs Thatcher's disinclination to essay structural reform should not cause surprise since she is a politician who, though radical in instinct, is in operation highly pragmatic and obedient to what she regards as feasibility.

Only in the battle against inflation has she put doctrine first and here the conflict between her alleged dogmatism and her Tory critics' pragmatism was an illusory one. The truth is that Mrs Thatcher's doctrine on the need to control inflation by cuts in public spending and borrowing, and by interest rates, was also the only feasible policy. If the term "doctrine" describes someone who is at odds with feasibility in the name of principle, it is a description much more befitting the Gilmourites who (when they were in the Cabinet) campaigned for higher spending than was possible. It was her anti-inflation policy, not her Keynesianism, that was pragmatic in the given circumstances.

There was no alternative, and she appreciated that the public understood this. So inevitable was the policy for any country not prepared to collapse into a siege economy, that even Socialist France has had to take the same course.

Once all this is understood, the Prime Minister's apparent desertion of the more schematic sort of economic radicalism becomes more comprehensible, whether one likes it or not. It is not that she has gone over to the "wets" (a term which well describes the sheer impracticability of the policy of Mr Francis Pym, Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr Norman St John Stevas); it is that, with the "wet" campaign over and outmoded, Mrs Thatcher reveals herself to be not a structural and doctrinal radical so much as a pragmatist who recognized the right doctrine for the moment.

So where does this leave Mrs Thatcher politically? In so far as she is more isolated than she has ever been since 1979, and that has her dangers. For one thing, she has lost her close personal advisers who used to provide her with stimulus. The provocative ex-Marxist Sir Alfred Sherman has gone from the radical-right Centre for Policy Studies after a disputation between him and the CPS chairman, ex-Labour Lord (Hugh) Thomas, had virtually erupted into the Prime Minister's drawing-room.

The Prime Minister has also lost (except for the occasional visit) her economic adviser, Professor Alan

Waters, who has returned to his economic last. Likewise, she no longer has a politically stimulating head of her policy unit. Once it was Sir John Hoskyns, but he departed to lambast the machinery of government; then it was Mr Ferdinand Mount, who has taken his politically acute mind back to journalism. Their successor, Mr John Redwood, from Rothschilds and a Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, is very clever and understands money. But his political instinct is said to be chilly.

But the Prime Minister's greatest loss is her former Parliamentary Private Secretary, Mr Ian Gow, who was her eyes and ears in the Commons, and was always active there before his promotion to the Government. His successor, Mr Michael Allison, is an upright and a good man, but he is a reserved and rather remote figure, not naturally gregarious, who is not a natural liaison officer.

Overall, relations between the Prime Minister and the rank-and-file have become a little distant. There is a feeling among Tory MPs that the Government has lost its political drive, and that is a sentiment distinct from the discontent of the government-in-exile on the backbenches (that curious amalgam of sacked wets and discontented dropped dries), and from dislike of the rate-capping legislation.

Yet it would be a mistake to conclude from this that the backbenches generally share the present discontent of Mrs Thatcher's radical-right adherents, though some do. The Conservative Party in this Parliament is still an inchoate body with no clear wings or groupings, and no firm collective character. It contains 101 new Members out of 397, who have not yet had time to get to know one another, and whose names and faces remain unknown to the older inhabitants, partly because the Commons has been in recess for three of the six months since the election.

Most of them have not found their feet sufficiently to know what policies they want of the Government. As for the older members, they are still somewhat battle-weary from the fight against inflation, and are glad the worst of it is over. They may be worried about the Government's drift and errors; about unemployment and rate-capping powers. But most of them show little urge to demand that a radical axe be taken to the structure of the 1945-51 welfare state. They want sound anti-inflation policies but there is no widespread demand for the kind of welfare reorganization or changes that might bring the party unpopular.

A quieter life would not come amiss to most of them. Having seen the Government restore financial rectitude they will be, perhaps, content to hope that the new growth which the Stock Exchange boom is clearly signalling, together with improved efficiency, will be enough to take care of the problems of the public sector. The question, of course, is what happens when the business cycle has run its course, when once again retrenchment is the order of the day and state spending has again to be cut hurriedly and clumsily for lack of clear priorities.

Jonathan Sale

A thin time off the fat of the land

It is a disgrace, the way people fill their faces. It is a scandal, the way their stomachs are over-burdened after meals. I speak as one who knows.

If ever the United Nations need to ram home the point that the West (or North) over-eats at the expense of the East (or South), all it has to do is wheel me out, my massive calorie count on a placard round my neck, next to an Asian peasant bearing a note of his subsistence diet. Physically, there will not be much difference; without a shirt, so I am told, I look like a walking Oxfam advertisement. Gastronomically, and metabolically, I do not make sense.

Some folk are fat, whatever they consume; they have my sympathy. Others are thin, whatever disappears down the gullet; we deserve, and certainly receive, no sympathy. Where it goes, we in the second category have no idea. Perhaps in nervous energy, or in my case, just nervous.

By a terrible irony, World Food Day - October 16 - falls on my birthday. My earliest memories of my own and my friends' birthday parties are of receiving two teas: one before and one during the festivities, the idea being that the first would blunt my hunger to prevent me making an exhibition of myself during the second. It never worked.

We "thinies" ought to look like Terry Jones in the latest Monty Python film, portraying the man who eats everything on the menu up to and beyond bursting point. In fact, our ribs look like the operative parts of a xylophone, and the few friends who refrain from remarking on that, go on to state that we should go round medical schools as living, articulated skeletons. Inside thin men, there is often a fat man trying to get out.

It is an understatement to say that we do not have anorexia; yet colleagues bumped into (literally) in office corridors recoil and make nasty comments about splinters of bone in their upper arms. Our children, embraced too enthusiastically, back away.

If only we could make a greater impact on the bathroom scales, our consumption would at once slacken off. It may be that if we went on a crash diet, our weight would stay exactly the same; but this is not an experiment we care to try in, in

case we actually shed a few pounds and are blown away by a winter gust.

So we have second helpings of potatoes, possibly thirds. We finish that is left on our spouse's plates, we are torn between wanting our children to eat all their nourishing food, and hoping they leave it so that it can be spooned over way.

As it happens, I do know what it is like to have a subsistence diet. A Third World organization once invited me to a reception at which a random one third of the guests received a card stating: "Congratulations! You have just won a typical, over-indulgent, three-course, Western-style meal." For them, the organizers provided a slap-up, sit-down lunch.

The other two thirds were handed a card saying: "Tough! All you can have is a bowl of rice, identical to that which millions must survive on." That was my card and it brought a mushy mixture, which was torn between wanting to eat the city agents and Tory MPs at the reception to land, by the luck of the draw, all the three-course cards. Then I went out for my lunch.

Chastened by this experience, I obtained from the Vegetarian Society a socially responsible diet which would be a little more appetising. Breakfast is grapefruit salad, lunch includes 2lb of potatoes, supper is a 10oz rice-and-sunflower seed loaf. Substantial enough in its way - except that this is described as a menu for four people. What will the rest of my family do for food?

As it becomes evident, my heart is in the right place but my stomach is not. Support is needed. Women with weight problems can read *Fat is a Feminist Issue* by Susie Orbach and never look back. But where is the companion volume - something like "Thin is a Masculine Trouble"?

Such a book would explain, for example, that riding a bicycle has nothing to do with my scarcity of flab, but just gives an even keener appetite. Fortunately, some progress is being made. Still feeling full from the previous evening's intake, a few weeks ago I cut out the morning muesli and now make do with half a grapefruit for breakfast. Unfortunately, the tendency now is to indulge in the muesli after supper. Still, it is a start. As opposed to a starter.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR HEATH'S OLD CLOTHES

It is a rare Westminster politician who carries conviction as a village Hampden. Mr Edward Heath, arch-apostle of Tory corporatism, author of prices and incomes policies, does not exactly compel admiration as a champion of local authorities against the financial dictates of a Tory government. Nor did the backbench revolt on rate-capping signal Mr Heath's resurrection as the leader of alternative Conservatism.

But if Heath does not "matter", on the crude and cruel scorecard of practical politics, Heathism still does matter to the broader argument of political economy. On the same day as Mr Heath voted against his successor in the parliamentary lobbies, he launched an attack on her policies in a lecture which merits more serious attention.

Much of what Mr Heath now says he stands for matches ill with the history of his own government. But a re-run of that history is not fruitful. It is, after all, now 10 years to the month since Mr Heath led his party into the fatal confrontation with union power that ruined him. What matters now is the relevance of Heathism, old or reborn, to the present day.

First blood in the argument goes to Mr Heath. Mrs Thatcher's economic managers would admit, in private at least, that the policies embarked on in 1979 did make the recession worse. The government pushed up prices via higher VAT and massive public sector pay settlements, which were the legacy of Clegg, fondly hoping a tough

monetary policy would set things right. But because Mr Heath believes the subsequent unemployment was a tool of deliberate policy rather than the disastrously unexpected result of a half-baked policy muddle, he draws the wrong conclusions about the present.

Mr Heath seems to believe, not that the government's monetary policy was wildly inconsistent with everything else it tried to do in 1979, but that it was misconceived from start to finish. This leaves him quite free to condemn subsequent attempts to contain public borrowing as fashionable nonsense, but also leaves him naked against the winds of inflation.

This monetary blind spot in Mr Heath's field of vision is a distraction from the valid points he has to make about some of today's policies.

He argues that the level of public borrowing has become a fetish, but refuses to acknowledge that any monetary targets are important. Decisions have to be taken on these in the next couple of months - even weeks - and they have lain too long in shadow. For the government's share of the economy, it is public spending - its size and composition - that should be the focus of attention; once that is fixed, the government has no choice but to tax or to borrow; but Mr Heath is right to berate the government for failing to distinguish between the day-to-day running costs of the public sector and investment in better public services for the future.

More public investment is needed in its own right. But Mr Heath also sees it as the best engine, now, of economic growth. In construction, he points out, it would create British jobs; while money which tax cuts place in British consumers' pockets spends itself on imports, creating far more foreign jobs. That is hardly a proper view for a true internationalist, but there is a more serious case against it. Britain's failure has been and continues to be the ability to match demand for goods with the ability to produce them.

It is no good trying to duck out of this problem by reaching back for the old crutches of economic policy. The task of second-term Thatcherism, to improve industrial performance, requires more political energy, more radical thinking, than a return to the old ways of economic management.

And the spectre of Heathism should be the spur. Mr Heath is arguing for inflation because he does not believe the present modest recovery can be sustained. While the government is looking for growth of 3% or so this year, Mr Heath is only prepared to foresee about 2%.

The importance of this seemingly trivial difference is that an extra 2% of output could be comfortably produced by those in work, without industry being obliged to create extra jobs. Mr Heath is probably wrong to be so pessimistic; the Treasury is more probably right to expect a rise in employment. But it is a narrow tightrope the government walks between hope and fear.

ABORTIONS TOO LATE

Last year a doctor was tried on a charge of attempted murder of a baby born as a result of an abortion operation, which the doctor had undertaken in the belief that the mother's pregnancy was ten weeks less advanced than the 33 weeks that it proved to be. The doctor was acquitted and the baby survived unscathed, but it had been too near a thing for both of them. If the child had died, the doctor might have had to face a charge of having knowingly destroyed the life of "a child capable of being born alive". An Act of 1929 lays down that a pregnancy of 28 weeks or more is *prima facie* proof that the infant has reached that stage.

The basic criterion laid down in 1929 would command wide assent today. But the time-limit specified by the 1929 Act has been left far behind by the progress of medicine. Modern techniques mean that some babies can be delivered alive, and survive, after as little as 24 weeks; these techniques continue to improve.

This means that doctors may sometimes undertake the abortion of babies who may well be "capable of being born alive", but can scarcely be proved to be so unless they actually are: in which case, of course, the doctor is obliged to do his best to protect them. A widening band of legal ambiguity has grown,

and an ugly paradox along with it: until the moment of birth the foetus is dispensable; after that moment it might be murder even to expose it to a draught; either way, the safest thing for it would have been to be left in the womb.

Of course it is better medically to carry out abortions long before that stage is reached, as yesterday's report from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists shows. Every unnecessary delay, whether caused by red tape or inadequate provision, increases the dangers to the mother. But some abortions cannot be done until late: sometimes the mother hesitates too long, and sometimes where there is a likelihood that the child will be born gravely handicapped the tests cannot be completed until the pregnancy is well advanced. Amniocentesis, for instance, does not at present produce results until the 20th week or even later.

These problems have been apparent for years, but those who were broadly satisfied with the 1967 Abortion Act have been reluctant to confront them. The Lane report of 1974 argued persuasively that the limit should come down to 24 weeks, but nothing was done. It is obvious why: opponents of abortion have kept the Act constantly under attack, and

those who feared the consequences of fresh restrictions were anxious to avoid legislation which their opponents might succeed in amending restrictively.

Now there are signs that authorities in the profession who take a liberal view of abortion may be ready to accept that the law needs to be changed. They are right, for every advance in obstetric technique makes the present position less tenable.

There is still sharp debate over what the new time-limit should be. At what point should the interests of a healthy developing child be given weight against those of a mother, possibly confused and frightened, who delays making up her mind? The main argument is between 22 weeks and 24: the former would rule out almost all risk of error, while the latter would leave more time for abnormality tests. But tests need not be a central issue. Even Mr John Corrie's defeated amendment Bill of 1979, which proposed a very low 20-week limit, made an exception for cases of substantial risk of serious handicap in the child or of serious physical or mental harm to the mother. A Bill confined to the time limit issue, with provision for exceptions of this kind, is desirable and would deserve support from constructive voices on both sides of the abortion controversy.

PROTECTING FREE MARKETS

It is a central tenet of the present Government's philosophy to encourage greater freedom for individual action and market forces within a framework of laws laid down by Parliament to set the rules of the game.

Although this philosophy has expressed itself more in words than action when it comes to individuals taking greater control of the investment of their capital, it is beginning to have important effects in changing the character of the investment industry. The abolition of exchange controls, measures to encourage individual investment in small businesses and the deal between Mr Cecil Parkinson and Sir Nicholas Goodison for the reform of the Stock Exchange are all leading to new types of financial market and investment, and new kinds of dealers and salesmen to go with them. Any move to allow individuals greater control over their pension arrangements would rapidly accelerate this trend.

As a result, the review of investor protection, presented to Parliament by Mr Parkinson's successor yesterday, now has much greater general significance than when it was commissioned from Professor Laurence Gower thirty months ago in the wake of a series of spectacular failures of investment firms operating in new areas, such as commodity speculation, which were not covered by existing law.

Professor Gower, a solicitor of wide practical experience as well as scholarship, has risen fully to this barely foreseen task and, among a mass of detailed recommendations, has proposed

a wholly new and consistent framework for regulating anyone from a doorstep insurance salesman to an international bond dealer.

The main issue is whether protection and reform should be imposed and operated by the state, or whether it can be left to the various different trades to regulate themselves, in their own interest, to maintain orderly markets and retain the confidence of the public.

Proponents of a Government body to control the securities and investment business have long been hampered by the reputation of America's Securities and Exchange Commission for legalistic bureaucracy and mountains of paperwork, even though that picture is now out of date. Supporters of self-regulation have to explain away the inward-looking complacency of the former council of Lloyd's.

Professor Gower has cut through this argument. Instead, he puts forward the concept of supervised self-regulation; a network of statutorily based self-regulating bodies, coordinated through the voluntary Council for the Securities Industry and supervised by the Department of Trade and Industry. He quotes the recent history of the Stock Exchange, whose reforms are supervised both by the Bank of England through the CSI and by the Trade Secretary as a model for the structure he has in mind.

That is a happy example, because the deal arranged to exempt the Stock Exchange from the rigours of Government control over restrictive practices, which was dubious in principle,

seems to be working out well in practice.

Even so, the all-embracing Investor Protection Act proposed by Professor Gower has two major drawbacks.

His guideline that regulation "should be no greater than is necessary to protect reasonable people from being made fools of" leads him to relax some existing laws, for instance on unit trusts, but the principle of universality requires the official registration (in effect licensing) of many groups of people who have hitherto operated freely under the law. More importantly, it will make it harder for people to set up in businesses such as insurance-broking and sales, which have attracted many an unemployed man in the past two years.

It is also doubtful whether many of the trades on the fringe of the investment business are capable of setting up self-regulating organizations worthy of the name. In these cases, the Department of Trade will have to engage in much more detailed day-to-day regulation itself.

There can be no perfect system self-regulation, just as there can be no perfect protection for the consumer that does not send the very people who need regulating to the fringes. However, the Gower formula is a judicious and carefully worked out compromise. It should not be put on a shelf but implemented. Without it, the tide of scandals will continue and the Government strategy to encourage investment by individuals will be undermined.

Setting limits on late abortions

From Lord Robertson of Oakridge

I welcome the report by your Social Services Correspondent (January 17) that the joint subcommittee of the British Paediatric Association and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists is considering recommending support for moves to reduce the numbers of late abortions.

However, your Correspondent is not quite correct in saying that "the 28-week limit was set in the Abortion Act 1967". The limit of late abortions was set in the Infant Life Preservation Act 1929, which says that any person who causes a child which is "capable of being born alive" to die is guilty of the felony of child destruction, except where the act is done in good faith to save the life of the mother.

The Act then goes on to say that, if the woman had been pregnant "for a period of 28 weeks or more", then this is "prima facie proof" that the child was capable of being born alive.

Two points need to be emphasized. Firstly, the 1929 Act is concerned with the capability of being born alive and not the capability to survive. Secondly, what the 1929 Act does not say is that, before the completion of 28 weeks of pregnancy, a child cannot be capable of being born alive.

On the contrary, it is clear that some babies are now being born alive before 28 weeks (and happily, because of modern medical science and skills, many of them survive).

I very much doubt, therefore, whether a change in the law is needed. What would be helpful, rather, would be an assurance from the medical profession that every effort is being made to avoid the abortion of babies that are capable of being born alive, whether or not the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy has been completed.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERTSON OF OAKRIDGE,
House of Lords,
January 18.

Industrial survival

From Mr A. Prince

Sir, I cannot comment on the date of the Crucifixion, but I would like to add a supporting voice from industry to the response Dr Humphreys (January 10) made to Enoch Powell's second question (January 5).

Although Dr Humphreys rose to the bait of a loaded question he does well to warn us of the low spend on materials research in British universities. The quality of the work is internationally recognised. It is not carried out in an academic vacuum: we in industry are rapidly learning how to work with universities and much academic research is oriented towards modern technologies on which our industrial survival depends.

Despite this fact many first-rate research proposals are being left to gather dust for lack of funds. Frustration may transform the dust to dollars or yen and then where shall we be?

Yours faithfully,
A. PRINCE,
Assistant Research Director
(Materials)
GEC Research Laboratories,
Hirst Research Centre,
Wembley,
Middlesex,
January 16

"Survey of London"

From Miss Hermione Hobhouse

Sir, I was delighted to see your leader (January 4) on the importance of retaining the Historic Buildings Division of the Greater London Council, and the folly of dismantling such an important bastion of conservation.

I should, however, like to take issue with you over the narrow role assigned to the *Survey of London*. It was indeed started by C. R. Ashbee and the London Survey Committee in 1900, with the backing of the young London County Council. Since then it has published more than 40 volumes, but these should be seen not only as "working documents" for planners but as volumes published for the interest and enlightenment of all Londoners concerned with the history of the city's fabric.

During the thirty years' editorship of my predecessor, Dr Sheppard, the *Survey* has developed into an urban history series unparalleled in any other capital city in the world. The staff of the *Survey* do in fact aim at "detached scholarship" without any *arrière pensée*, trying to establish the facts about London's history.

I do not think we should like it to be thought that we aim at a different brand of scholarship from the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. Naturally, however, we should prefer to continue with the GLC, where our work is one of the many services the council provides for Londoners.

Yours faithfully,
HERMIONE HOBHOUSE,
General Editor, *Survey of London*,
Chesham House,
30 Warwick Street, W1,
January 12.

A battery's life

From Mr Peter Croker

Sir, Mr G. H. Kitchen (January 10) (and other readers) may like to know that, from their introduction, all Philips batteries have been stamped on the base with a "sell-by" date which shows the date up to which the battery will still be at peak freshness.

Yours faithfully,
PETER CROKER,
Marketing Manager (Batteries),
Philips Lighting Division,
PO Box 298,
420-430 London Road,
Croydon,
Surrey,
January 13.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Taking a divided view of the rates

From Mr A. F. Wigram

Sir, As an ex-member of the Westminster City Council and managing director of a property company which, directly or indirectly, pays very substantial rates, I think I am in a good position to see both sides of the rate-capping argument and would like to suggest a compromise.

Could not the Government "cap" the business rate, but leave the domestic rate open to the discretion of individual councils? There are three main reasons in support of this idea.

First, domestic ratepayers have a vote while companies or partnerships paying business rates do not.

Second, business rates are a deductible expense from company or partnership profits whereas domestic rates are not tax-deductible; consequently it can be argued that central Government is in any case a substantial business ratepayer through corporation tax loss.

Third, business and domestic rates are in any case subject to differentiation and rebates so that a change in the level of tax levied would not be a departure from existing tradition.

I believe I am right in saying that domestic rates contribute only about 20 per cent of the total rates levied so the Government's aim of controlling domestic expenditure would be substantially achieved whilst, at the same time, freedom of discretion would be preserved in the most sensitive area for "local authorities".

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY WIGRAM,
6 Queen Street,
Mayfair, W1,
January 11.

From Sir John Grugeon

Sir, I would like to take issue with the report in *The Times* of January 11. The Association of County Councils, although under Conservative control, is far from dominated by them; Mr Lovell's statement that the voting was 95 to two in opposition to the Government's rate capping does not reveal the full picture.

There are 45 member counties of the association of which 22 are controlled by Conservatives, 12 Labour, one Liberal, four Independent, and six no overall control. County representation is in direct proportion to population and there are currently 172 members, of whom 99 are Tory, 52 Labour and 21 others.

Some members abstained at the meeting of the executive and several members of Kent, North Yorkshire, Norfolk and West Sussex were in support of Mr Patrick Jenkin's move to curb excessive and unwarranted expenditure.

What Mr Lovell has failed to recognise is the Conservative pledge to the electorate made in the manifesto of June 9 and if, as he claims, he and his fellow members are in touch with the grass roots they are sadly wrong.

Peace studies

From Mr John McConnell

Sir, Roger Scruton in his article (January 3) makes assumptions about peace education and the motives of those who teach it which indicate lack of understanding.

Mr Scruton is right in that peace education does have an underlying value, but it is not propagandist as he suggests. The most basic aim, which I'm sure most peace educators would share, is quite simply that young people learn to respond to conflict creatively rather than have habitual recourse to gut reaction, or naive idealism.

The claim that those advocating peace studies are bound to be committed disarmers glosses over the variety of organizations involved and impugns the professionalism of teachers running such courses quite unfairly.

The Society of Friends appointed a peace education officer in 1982, so have the Catholic pacifist organization Pax Christi and the Peace Pledge Union. However, teachers are able to avail themselves of the services of the Government-funded British Atlantic Committee, which has recently produced *A Syllabus in Peace and Conflict Studies*.

The Disarmament and Arms Control Unit of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office circulates material, which essentially supports the Government's viewpoint, to schools and the Ministry of Defence has produced two films which are publicized and distributed on a large scale free of charge to schools.

There is a growing list of good resource literature developed by educationalists and promoted by long-established publishers. There is thus a wide variety of material for teachers to use in presenting the issues in a balanced way. This is quite in keeping with the best traditions of education in Britain.

Restoring the marbles

From Mr Graham Binns and Mrs Eleni Cubitt

Sir, A number of questions are raised by your editorial on the Parthenon marbles ("The expansive Mr Kinnoch", January 7).

First, the notion that the return of the marbles would "be bound to set a spectacular precedent". The British Committee does, in fact, regard with sympathy the principle of restitution of cultural objects, i.e. meet the criteria set by *Unesco*, i.e. that are essential to the cultural heritage and identity of the nation from which they were taken.

This principle, however, in no way entails what you rather hysterically anticipate as "a general and progressive tendency to send home the masterpieces of every nation". It is regrettable that *The Times* should adopt this sort of tone and thus fall into the very trap of "excesses of rhetoric and eyewitness" that it says it fears.

My experience as a former leader of the association leads me to believe that he and many of his senior members have failed to recognise that the vast majority of the population who understand the present rating system are totally opposed to the excessive provision of services without a proven need.

While the posture of these so-called grassroots representatives leaves much to be desired, many will shelter behind "accountability to the ratepayers". Surely by capping the rates we are showing true accountability to the electorate by honouring an election pledge.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN D. GRUGEON,
Sand Pent,
Charing,
Kent,
January 12.

From Councillor David Conway

Sir, A Tory backbencher on a Tory council, I have read with interest letters and articles in your paper on the Government's "rate-capping" proposals. Setting aside the constitutional arguments, there is one aspect of political tactics which does not appear to have been considered.

It has been traditionally a strong argument for the Conservatives in local government elections that we would be careful spenders and keep any rate rises to a minimum. When elected, Tory authorities - of which I do not hesitate to advance my own as a shining example - have fulfilled these promises.

However, what will be the value of such pledges if the Minister has the unrestricted powers of intervention contained in the current proposals? The floating voter may lose a strong incentive to vote Conservative if he votes in some brand of socialism and they proceed to splash out, why, the Minister will step in, of course!

I cannot believe that Cabinet ministers have overlooked this, so I can only conclude that they do not greatly care, on the grounds that the proposals are just another step in the continuing process of central control of local affairs. Ultimately, perhaps, local authorities will be reduced to mere spending agents, like the district health authorities in the NHS.

But it may perhaps give food for thought to backbench MPs, particularly those of my own party whose seats were Labour in the not-too-distant past - in Enfield, two out of the three fall into this category.

The possible dilution, by the proposals, of the local power base that assisted them in getting elected may prove a handicap to them in years to come.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID CONWAY,
London Borough of Enfield,
Members' Room,
PO Box 50,
Civic Centre,
Silver Street,
Enfield,
Middlesex,
December 14.

including many perspectives rather than just one or none at all.

Mr Scruton assumes that peace education has the essentially political aim of indoctrinating children in a particular viewpoint. This may be true in a tiny minority of cases but in no way represents the work done by most teachers. Rather it is the very natural and proper concern of teachers to educate young people about a subject which is of global importance and intense public debate.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN MCCONNELL,
Peace Education Officer,
Quaker Peace & Service,
Friends House,
Euston Road, NW1,
January 4.

From Dr John Herbert

Sir, Whereas you in England are having discussions about peace studies in schools, here in Wales we have more profound problems. Our language has survived the conquest by Norman bandits and the Sassenach assumption of effortless superiority.

We have two words for "peace" in our native tongue. *Heddwch* describes the uneasy cessation of physical conflict with the English (which continues for brief periods in the annual *rhylf* at Twickenham and the Arms Park). But nowadays in Wales, as befits a nation of preachers and teachers, we are more thoughtfully engaged in pursuing *tangneffedd*, that spiritual peace enjoyed in heaven where all discussion is in Latin, but all the hymns are sung in Welsh.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN HERBERT,
Llwydian High School,
Nash Road,
Newport,
Gwent,
January 10.

marbles is further differentiated from other claims by the fact, repeatedly stressed, that these sculptures were once an integral part of one of the greatest monuments of antiquity, from which they were forcibly removed. The view of modern archaeological science, too, is that such works are best studied in close proximity to the monuments they formerly completed.

Furthermore, to say that Britain's legal title to the marbles is "beyond serious dispute" is simply untrue. It is seriously disputed by the Greek Government, and this indeed is one of the grounds of the official request for their return.

There is, Sir, only one honourable course of action for the British Government to take.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAM BINNS,
Acting Chairman,
ELENI CUBITT, Secretary,
The British Committee for the Restitution of the Parthenon Marbles,
13a Hillgate Street, W8,
January 10.

Risk to records from data Bill

From Mr A. Sandison

Sir, Dr Currie's admirable letter (January 10) draws attention to the risks to future historical records from certain provisions in the Data Protection Bill.

The important point for historians, is that their most valuable data come from records which are compiled with no thought of history in mind. Every record is thus potentially of historical value. It is only some time after its compilation that, with manual files, questions of disposal arise and advice of archivists and historians is obtained.

Computer files are all too easily destroyed, and with the Bill as now worded future historians may be starved of material. All that is needed is a clause saying that nothing in the Bill shall prevent the retention for historical purposes of at least one copy in any appropriate form of records which, but for the Bill, would previously have been preserved.

This is but one of many examples in the Bill of wording which is quite inappropriate to the realities of modern computer technology. The crucial definition of "data" is entirely otiose, because everything in print can already be read and processed by computer. Your same issue reports similar developments for the spoken word. In a letter to me the Home Office have admitted that anyone possessing a bundle of paid cheques will (with present wording) be required to register as a data user because he controls the contents and use of a collection of data sorted automatically by reference to living individuals! Most owners of computer printout will be data users on similar grounds. And wording to achieve that has passed the Lords twice, despite the fact that in the same letter the Home Office say they have been aware of the point for about a year!

There are very major issues here. How can the parliamentary procedures be revised to bring appropriate technical expertise into all the stages of drafting new legislation before it is presented for first reading?

Yours faithfully,
A. SANDISON,
93 Ridgmont Gardens, WC1,
January 10.

Removal of glands

From Mr Barry Slade

Sir, I read with some interest but mostly dismay your article (January 7) on the selling of pituitary glands by mortuary staff. It stated that the pituitary glands are sold "for medical research". It should have read "for therapeutic purposes".

The pituitary glands, which are removed with the permission of the next of kin or of the coroner and procedures imposed by the Human Tissue Act (1961), are collected periodically by the staff of the National Pituitary Collection Service at the Children's Hospital, Sheffield. The human growth hormone is extracted from these glands (which have been frozen) and is then used to treat children suffering from a deficiency in normal growth activity.

This enables them to attain normal height. To continue normal growth each child requires the prepared extract from 1½ pituitary glands every week during the growth period.

It is true that the NPS pays 25p for glands collected in public mortuaries (staff in NHS mortuaries collect them as a service free of charge). But it would be a pity if allegations that these arrangements are "a fiddle" created public mistrust for a service which is of great value to children with a deficiency in growth hormone.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY SLADE,
3 Meraford Farm Cottages,
Merfield Road,
Plymouth, Devon.

Cold comfort

From Mr Andrew Stroud

Sir, Charles McKean's thoughts on "The house of 1994" ("Saturday", January 7) will surely have sent a shiver down the spine of any reader familiar with some of the ill-fated attempts to introduce radical change into housebuilding over the past 50 years.

Mr McKean points out that the lifestyle of the 1994 family will militate against "high tech" and call for a heavier heat-retaining structure, yet he goes on to describe lightweight building methods and materials (including compressed straw bales) which are effectively unknown and untried in housing construction in the United Kingdom.

While current, proven housebuilding methods can certainly be further refined, not least to meet the changing needs of future homeowners, visions of a brave new world must not be allowed to obscure the hard-learned lessons of the past.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW STROUD,
Cement and Concrete Association,
52 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1.

Banned but delivered

From Dr D. B. Morgan-Williams

Sir, I have just attempted to deliver a letter to your neighbour, the Editor of *The Sunday Times*. Without any explanation a picket barred me from delivering the envelope.

The picket also told me that they did not care what I did with my letter. Even if I put a stamp on it they would prevent the Post Office from delivering it.

Is this legal?

Yours truly,
D. B. MORGAN-WILLIAMS,
Whitlock,
Beech Close,
Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire,
January 18.

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Midland troubleshooter flies to California

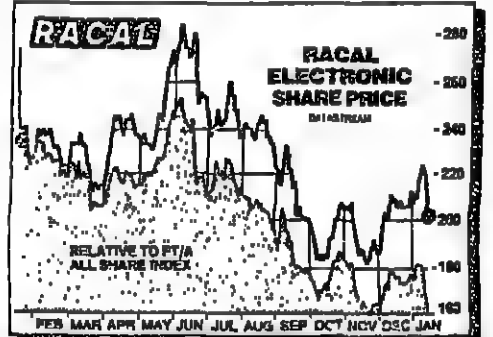
Decisive action by the Midland Bank was clearly called for in the wake of calamities at its 57 per cent owned Californian banking subsidiary Crocker National Corporation. Mr John Harris, chief executive of Midland Bank International, is being put in to bolster Crocker's management - a move that should be as welcome in the United States as it will be here among Midland's shareholders and depositors.

Mr Harris is becoming senior vice chairman and a director of Crocker. This will make him number two in the organization below the incumbent chairman and chief executive Mr John Place. Mr Harris is not replacing anybody; his position is a new one, no heads will roll and those baying for blood may be disappointed.

At 49, Mr Harris has risen rapidly in the Midland to head the international side. A determined and thoughtful man, he faces a tough task in trying to sort out Crocker and restore its profitability to an adequate level after a year which saw Crocker tumbling into a net loss of \$10.4m after having made a special provision against property loans of \$107m.

The only people surprised by Crocker's fall from grace appear to have been the Midland board. The published figures on reserves, bad debt experience and non-performing loans all pointed one way - down. Moreover, question marks still remain over the relationship between Midland and Crocker. The original acquisition agreement tied Midland's hands and left Crocker free to operate autonomously (and as it proved riskily with Midland's capital) and although that position has now changed, it is not obvious just how much influence Midland can exert in a major American bank. At some stage presumably it would make sense to try to buy out the minority holding in Crocker although the Midland can ill afford to do so at the moment.

Mr Harris's appointment to Crocker will stretch the Midland's management resources. The yawning gap on the international side should be filled quickly.



Racal looks to the future

Look beyond this year, that was yesterday's message from Sir Ernest Harrison as he set about, for him, the unaccustomed task of explaining a lacklustre performance by Racal electronics. The exciting sparks which have been a feature of Racal performances will be missing this year. At the interim stage pretax profits advanced a tiny 2.5 per cent to £48,733,000. For the full year (to end-March) Sir Ernest said growth will be modest.

The current year inevitably has been one of consolidation, the sort which

afflicts most growth orientated business where energies and resources have been expended on operations which will make important contributions in the future. Problems at Racal-Milgo offshoot in Miami have also taken their toll. Sir Ernest, who has installed new management at R-M, was scathing about the old guard. It has lost touch with detail "and if you lose touch with detail, problems follow - and they did". They have been resolved and Miami's contribution in 1983-1984 will be 40 per cent better.

A sharp and unquantified shortfall in profits expected from tactical radio has blunted Racal's edge and here the recovery may not be as quick. Strategic radio however is beginning to make strides. The star performer, still rising is defence radar, proving the value of acquiring Decca. The new financial year will start with orders of £190m.

Cellular (cordless) radio is one area which should generate exceptional growth although it will make losses for a few years (£3m next year, £12m the following year and £8m in 1985-1986). Then it is expected to make profits in Britain alone, of £37m before the end of the decade.

Some of yesterday's gathering at the Royal Lancaster Hotel were a little miffed that the Racal management was not quite as forthcoming as it has been in the past. Even so, when the action starts again next year, £150m seems a feasible result.

3i opens to public view

For a body which has £3 billion invested in British companies of every size, 3i (formerly Investors in Industry) has succeeded remarkably in keeping out of the public eye. That may be changing. As the recovery proceeds, as the balance of the economy tilts further away from manufacturing industry toward services and the financial sector, and as institutions become more conscious of their investment role, 3i is tempted not only to expand, but to be seen more often doing it.

The group's skills and reputation rest on two central pillars: the ability to provide a much wider range of services, from technical advice to equity investment, than almost all merchant banks and insurance companies offer; and a well-developed capacity to take risks, which is underwritten by a gearing ratio of little more than four to one. These attributes have enabled 3i to raise money at very fine rates. It is a licensed deposit taker, a significant operator in the money market, and a respected name in the Euromarket.

It is possible for 3i to increase its own equity capital, but with equity and reserves standing at around £1 billion that should not be necessary, not least in the eyes of the shareholding banks. The argument points, therefore, toward a modest increase in gearing.

At the same time, 3i can be expected to market its services more publicly. That in itself is a welcome development. A body first conceived in 1944 by the Bank of England as an instrument for rebuilding post-war British industry should be better known by now. A group with 3i's status and experience ought also to have contributed more to the public debate about how much and what kind of investment Britain needs. It is not too late to start.

Gower seeks stiffer rules, but emphasis on self-regulation

By Philip Robinson

Plans for tougher rules to govern Britain's investment advisers were unveiled yesterday by Professor Laurence 'Jim' Gower to a City establishment which broadly applauded his ideas for the policing of financial markets.

The Council for the Securities Industry (CSI) said it was encouraged by the amount of self-regulation suggested by Professor Gower, the Stock Exchange said the latest report is preferable to initial thoughts which would have given a government department power to intervene in the rule-making of self-regulatory agencies.

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said: "Professor Gower is to be congratulated on providing us with a comprehensive survey and a coherent set of proposals... his self-regulation within a framework of statutory supervision may well be a way forward."

Mr Peter Shore, Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said he welcomed Professor Gower's clear acceptance of the need for legislation to give greater protection to investors. "We need an end to the

Registration of prospectuses

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	Total
a. Total no. of registered prospectuses	245	249	321	368	345	1,528
b. No. where securities not listed or on USM	72	81	112	94	94	435
c. No. of (b) which were of securities of GB companies	41	48	58	45	38	231
d. No. of (b) which were of securities of foreign companies	31	33	54	48	56	222

present muddle as well as the recurring scandals which do so much damage both to individual investors and public confidence," he said.

Professor Gower's proposals are based on a simple premise: anyone involved in the investment business will be governed either by a self-regulatory body recognized as such by the Department of Trade and Industry, or by the department itself.

Originally, Professor Gower wanted the City's self-regulation system divided into four agencies membership of whom would be defined by business undertaken rather than profession.

However there has been City resistance to this and he now accepts that the methods of control should be through

existing self-regulatory bodies and those yet to be formed through a strengthened CSI which would be responsible to the Department of Trade and Industry. This would be done through a new legislation, the Investor Protection Act.

Compensation funds similar to that operated by the Stock Exchange will be required if self-regulatory bodies are to be recognized as such.

Professor Gower's controversial proposal is to extend to the unit trusts the facility to "cold call", effectively the door-to-door selling now done by life insurance companies.

He would like to ban cold calling altogether, but, he said, the two forms of investment are now inextricably linked. In any case his extension would be to formalize what happens.

He hoped a recommendation that both the Unit Trust Association (UTA) and the Life Offices Association (LOA) draw up code of conduct for salesmen would remove the worst abuses. A spokesman for the LOA said the report would allow it to press on with a code of conduct on which a discussion paper went out last October.

Professor Gower also recommended the CSI become the authority for vetting prospectuses for securities not intended to be listed on the in Stock Exchange or the unlisted Securities Market.

In five years the proportion of prospectuses not seeking a listing on either rose to almost 30 per cent of the total.

Instead they are often traded on an over-the-counter market where the dealer is the issuing house, underwriter and market-maker. This is regarded by Professor Gower as a potentially dangerous practice. His idea is for the CSI to make rules covering these operations.

Professor Gower's register of investment advisers will include any publisher or financial journalist involved in tipping shares.

Leading article, page 11
Two tiers, page 15

Index up to 821 record

The stock market had its best session in more than eight months yesterday, as the FT Index leapt 14.1 to a fresh record of 821.2.

Renewed enthusiasm by investors caught many jobbers on the hop and finally dispelled suggestions that the market had been overbought. It was estimated that more than £2,000m had been added to share values before the close of business last night in one of the busiest days' trading the market has experienced in a long time.

Dealers are now openly talking of the index reaching 1,000 this year if this momentum can be maintained.

The gilt market was more subdued, falling to hold onto earlier gains of nearly 50p. At the longer end of the market, rises were restricted to 25p. But applications for the new "tap", Treasury Convertible, 10 per cent, 1990, were oversubscribed. Investors who applied for stock above the 25p tender price have been allotted stock in full, as have those who applied for up to £500,000 of stock. But applications of up to £1m will receive only £500,000, while those applying for more than £1m will receive about 46.09 per cent of that figure.

Market report, page 14

PSBR over target for year

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

The public sector borrowed £10.1 billion in the first nine months of 1983-1984 financial year, slightly more than the Government's revised £10 billion target for the full year announced in November. But Government revenues commonly exceed spending in the first quarter each year, the main tax-gathering season, raising the possibility that the final outcome may undershoot the target.

In addition there are encouraging signs that the Government's own spending, which has been racing ahead of plans, may now be coming under control.

The public sector borrowing requirement in December was £1.3 billion, much in line with market expectations, according to Treasury figures published yesterday. So far this financial year state borrowing is running some £2.5 billion higher than in the same period in 1982-1983, when the final PSBR outcome was £9.2 billion.

But the Treasury is confident that the massive spending spree by government departments at the end of the last financial year will not be repeated this time. Officials believe that the Chancellor's July measures, which knocked £500m off permitted spending and increased planned asset sales by a further £500m, are now biting.

PUBLIC SECTOR BORROWING REQUIREMENT £m, not seasonally adjusted

	central govt (own account)	general govt	PSBR
1979-80	4,242	10,366	9,919
1980-81	9,173	13,817	13,187
1981-82	6,485	9,747	8,785
1982-83	7,177	10,313	9,184
1983-02	3,745	4,536	3,812
Q3	2,849	3,066	3,244
Q4	2,728	2,513	3,081
Oct	1,815	1,811	67
Nov	1,815	1,314	1,692
Dec	1,017	1,360	1,302

*central and local government
Source: Treasury



Eagle into BAT: Mr Patrick Sheehy (left) and Sir Denis Mountain yesterday (Photograph: Tony Lewis)

BAT completes record £966m Eagle takeover

By Andrew Cornelius

BAT Industries successfully concluded its record £966m takeover bid for Eagle Star Holdings, Britain's sixth largest insurer, yesterday afternoon.

Mr Patrick Sheehy, chairman of BAT, and Sir Denis Mountain, chairman of Eagle Star, marked the end of the fierce battle for control with a symbolic handshake at Eagle's headquarters in Threadneedle Street in the City of London.

Sir Denis and the existing Eagle management will continue to run the company under the takeover terms struck with BAT.

Report urges tougher tax powers

By Jonathan Davis
Financial Correspondent

There is no widespread avoidance or evasion of the main taxes on capital transfer, property and oil, a report by the Government-appointed Keith Committee on Taxation concluded yesterday.

Despite this, it nevertheless recommends heavier penalties for offenders and greater powers of search and enforcement for the Inland Revenue in the four areas covered by the report.

These are Petroleum Revenue Tax, Capital Transfer Tax, Development Land Tax and the various forms of stamp duty. Together, they account for more than £5,000m a year of government revenues.

In general, compliance with all four is good, the committee - chaired by Lord Keith of Kinkel - declares.

Justifying why it feels obliged to make 73 recommendations for change, the committee says that it is anxious to bring penalties and the Inland Revenue's enforcement powers into line with its proposals last year for changes in the field of income and capital gains tax.

In particular, it proposes extending and formalizing the Inland Revenue's powers to search premises in pursuit of tax fraud, and says penalties for tax offences should be linked to the sums of money at issue rather set at arbitrary levels.

On capital transfer tax (CTT), the committee says that in cases of fraud or wilful default, the Inland Revenue should be able to claim unpaid tax for a period of up to 20 years.

The report discloses that out of total CTT payments of £500m last year, only £37m related to transfers of capital made in people's lifetimes, as opposed to on death.

In the six years since the tax was introduced, the Inland Revenue has only succeeded in raising £10,100 in penalties.

Committee on Enforcement Powers of the Revenue Department: Report, Vol Three. Cmd 9120. HMSO (£9.95).

NEWS IN BRIEF

New index is named SE 100

The London International Financial Futures Exchange is well advanced in drawing up two new contracts, a stock index futures contract and a US Treasury bond futures contract, which could be launched in the spring.

The new index is an official Stock Exchange construct and will be called the SE 100. As it currently stands, the draft contract calls for a stock index of 100 representative companies which, unlike existing FT indices, would be up dated electronically every minute.

The 100 companies will all have large capitalizations, will be fully listed British companies, and will be selected by an independent panel representing a wide spectrum of participants in the British equity market.

Shares on the New York Stock Exchange started to slide in early trading after first making modest gains. The Dow Jones industrial average was down more than two points at about 1269.

News Corporation's offering of 6 1/2 per cent 10-year bonds on the Swiss Capital Market was the highly successful by a foreign borrower in Switzerland to Sw Fr an amount surpassing Sw Fr 100m, according to a source involved with the offering.

Rediffusion Simulation yesterday made a significant gain in the world market for flight simulators, which has seen orders from commercial airlines halved in the past two years. The British company signed a \$9m deal to update a US Airforce E-3A Sentry early warning aircraft simulator.

Penazzoli said it is prepared to raise its tender offer for Getty to £125 a share, matching Texaco's bid - the record-breaking \$11 billion offer.

Dixor shareholders again oppose Henara offer

By Jonathan Clare

Two dissident shareholders in Dixor-Strand have again written to fellow shareholders to reinforce their claim that the 14p offer from Henara is inadequate.

Mr Anthony Laker and Mr Daniel Levy claim they have the support of the substantial minority of Dixor shareholders who have not accepted the Henara offer but acknowledge that the chances of raising the bid are slim.

But they do have the backing of influential shareholders including Mr Michael Dinsmore, a former Dixor director, who originally formed a consortium.

Acceptances totalled 87 per cent, but this includes the 80 per cent of share owned by Mr Laker and further 1 per cent held by Mr Norman Davis, Dixor's chairman. Yesterday Mr Levy claimed that if they had been able to get their

arguments across earlier Henara would not have received any acceptance from other shareholders.

He argues that the 15p all share offer - which has subsequently fallen to 14p because Henara's share price has fallen - is lower than the market price has been in 2 1/2 years. He and his fellow dissidents want more information on how the offer price was worked out after the shares were suspended last October at 32p.

Mr Laker says the offer will not be increased and that the original circular that Mr Levy and Mr Laker sent to shareholders contained several errors.

The two admit in yesterday's letter to making "arithmetic errors" but say that does not alter the substance of the complaint.

Trafalgar House may not renew bid for P&O

By Michael Clark

Trafalgar House will not be forced into renewing its £290m contested bid for Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation even if the Monopolies Commission gives the go-ahead when it is due to report next month.

Mr Nigel Brookes, chairman of Trafalgar, told shareholders at yesterday's Annual Meeting: "We have not made up our minds about P & O and we have no commitment to proceed or withdraw."

Mr Brookes also denied suggestions that Trafalgar was

Commodore appoints new chief

By Geoffrey Ellis

Speculation on the future direction of Commodore International, the American computer company, follows yesterday's news of the appointment of a new president and chief executive. Mr Marshall F Smith takes up the post next month, moving from Thyssen-Bornemisza Inc. where he was president and chief executive.

Mr Smith, aged 54, replaces Commodore's founder, Mr Jack Tramiel, who only last week saw his company announce a record \$1 billion sales figure for 1983.

In a statement yesterday Mr Tramiel said that personal reasons caused his departure, but there have been rumblings for some time, with shareholders becoming increasingly uneasy at his management style.

Despite their unease, Tramiel has managed to push his company forward, while competitors floundered, and in some cases, disappeared. In the past year, CBM has seized an increasingly large share of the market, particularly in the fast-growing home area.

Their Commodore 64 machine, voted Home Computer of the Year, has sold almost a quarter of a million units since its launch last Spring.

The company must now set its sights on a new range of machines, for apart from the launch of an attractive (if expensive) portable version of the 64, it is now lagging behind in the competitive field of small business micros.

Factory earnings outstrip pay deals

By Our Economics Correspondent

Earnings in manufacturing industry are rising nearly twice as fast as basic pay deals, but rapid improvements in productivity have so far cushioned the impact on companies' wage costs of price rises.

The Department of Employment said yesterday that manufacturing earnings rose by an underlying 9.75 per cent in the 12 months to November, while pay settlements are averaging just over 5 per cent, slightly above the rate of inflation.

The difference results mainly from the pickup in manufacturing output over the year. This has boosted working hours - more overtime and less short time - by 3.19 million hours a week, adding 1.25 per cent to the yearly rise in earnings. And it has put more cash into paypackets by way of productivity-related payments and bonuses.

The higher earnings have been largely offset by big gains in productivity. Wage costs per unit of output in the three months to November were only 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier, compared with an annual rise of 6.2 per cent in the same period in 1982.

Nevertheless the growing element of "wage drift" between basic settlements and earnings is bound to cause some unease in Whitehall. Productivity growth is expected to slow in the coming year, which will push up industry's costs and threaten the Government's hopes for lower inflation unless the rise in earnings also moderates.

The underlying increase in

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Whole economy, seasonally adjusted

	Index Jan 1980 = 100	% change on year	Under- lying % change
1982			
Oct	139.8	7.4	8%
Nov	141.7	8.3	8%
Dec	141.8	7.7	8%
1983			
Jan	144.5	8.8	8
Feb	147.2	9.6	8
Mar	146.3	8.6	7%
Apr	147.0	8.6	7%
May	148.6	8.7	7%
Jun	148.2	8.2	7%
Jul	150.3	7.7	7%
Aug	150.2	8.4	7%
Sep	150.7	8.5	7%
Oct	152.0	8.7	7%
Nov	152.0	7.3	7%

*Provisional
Source: Department of Employment

earnings for the economy as a whole was 7.75 per cent in the year to November, unchanged since the pay round began last August, and up from 7.5 per cent in the four previous months. Increased working hours accounted for 0.75 per cent.

The Confederation of British Industry said yesterday that 75 per cent of pay deals in manufacturing since August were lower than a year earlier.

But workers are clearly reluctant to take pay rises below the level of inflation of around 5 per cent. Over the past year they have enjoyed a boost to living standards of nearly 4 per cent as earnings have outstripped higher prices and taxes. This has been a key factor behind the consumer boom.

INVESTORS NOTEBOOK

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS
EVERY DAY

It now looks as though soaring tea prices could turn into bumper profits at the Brooke Bond Group, famous for its PG Tips brand.

Following a seminar at broker Laurie Millbank, earlier this week rival James Capel has sharply upgraded its earlier forecast. Capel is now looking for pretax profits in the present year of over £70m against last year's figure of £48.8m. This is at least £7m above the nearest market estimate and succeeded in adding 2p to the shares at a new high of 80p.

Capel's figure is similar to the £70m Laurie Millbank is looking for in 1985. Last year Brooke Bond's grocery business accounted for about 60 per cent of profits with the remainder split between its timber and agricultural divisions.

Although the group grows its own tea it has successfully offset rising tea prices on its retail side by blending it with cheaper deliveries bought last year.

The tea market in Britain is worth about £475m annually and Brooke Bond accounts for around 30 per cent of sales. Last night an analyst said that Capel's daring move was certain

to lead to them taking a closer look at the company and the expected profits boom from tea. Elsewhere, jobbers were taking another beating as the

Godfrey Davis, the Ford main dealership group which has moved into park homes and property under the guidance of chairman, Mr Cecil Redfern, is now busy casting around for a fourth business leg. In the meantime the existing operations are doing well and are on the road for profits of about £3,250,000 (£2,547,000) in the year to end March. The shares were unchanged at 82p yesterday.

equity market recovered from Tuesday's shakeout with a vengeance. The FT index had its best session in more than eight months rising 14.1 to an all time high of 821.2 as over £2,000m was added to share values.

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Jan 16. Dealings end, Jan 27. Contango Day, Jan 30. Settlement Day, Feb 6.

Brooke Bond tipped

Gifts failed to hold their best levels, but were pleased with the news the new "tap" Treasury Convertible 10 per cent 1990 had been oversubscribed at the allotment price of £96. Tenders up to £500,000 have been allocated in full, while those of £1m have been allocated £500,000.

Applications above £1m will receive about 46.09 per cent of that applied for. The rest of the market closed with gains of up to 25p.

Shares of the Rank Organisation held steady at 200p - a level which Mr Richard Lake, chairman at broker Grieson Grant describes as a nice breakthrough point. He says the share price should hit 250p within the next four months.

Broker Wood Mackenzie has become a buyer of shares of Unigate which added 8p to the price at 124p yesterday. Wood Mack has just upgraded its forecast for the present year by

21 per cent to £53m and £61m for next year.

The shares have underperformed by 5 per cent in the past month and look set to perform strongly in the coming months, it says.

Meanwhile, there is some

Shares of Allied Irish Bank rose 5p to 138p yesterday despite a line of around 4.5 million shares (3.3 per cent) being placed in the market at about the 140p level. The seller is believed to have been another Irish bank The Ocean Bank.

doubt over whether or not Mr Phil Harris of Harris Guinness will do a deal with the Ziff family to take over the asset-rich Style shoe business in Bradford.

Harris says things are still on the boil but the Ziff family, which has become used to suitors knocking on the door, is less than enthusiastic. Style's

shares rose 4p to 310p on talk yesterday the two sides had been talking.

Minimax, the private investment company owned by Mr Mark Watson-Mitchell, publisher of USM Newsletter, has increased its stake in Reliant Motor with the purchase of an extra 25,000 shares. Minimax now speaks for a total of 525,000 shares (9.48 per cent) in the three-wheel car manufacturer. Shares of Reliant held steady at 36p on the news - just 2p short of the high.

ICI has topped up its stake in Ellis & Everard with the purchase of an extra 250,000 shares. This added to the 730,000 shares taken up following Ellis & Everard's recent rights issue means ICI now holds a total of 3.5 million shares, amounting to 27.91 per cent. Ellis & Everard closed unchanged at 200p.

Shares of London Prudential Investment Trust continued to hover around the 205p - just 3p short of the high - as London & Manchester Assurance stepped up its holding. It has just bought an extra 185,000 shares and now owns 763,000, or 12.7 per cent.

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chgs Pence % P/E

BRITISH FUNDS

1983/84	High	Low	Company	Price	Chgs	Pence	%	P/E
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001	1001
1002	1002	1002	1002	1002	1002	1002	1002	1002
1003	1003	1003	1003	1003	1003	1003	1003	1003
1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004	1004
1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005	1005
1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006	1006
1007	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007	1007
1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008	1008
1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009	1009
1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010	1010
1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011
1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012	1012
1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013	1013
1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014	1014
1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015	1015
1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016	1016
1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017	1017
1018	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018	1018
1019	1019	1019	1019	1019	1019	1019	1019	1019
1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020	1020
1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021	1021
1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022	1022
1023	1023	1023	1023	1023	1023	1023	1023	1023
1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024	1024
1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025	1025
1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026
1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027	1027
1028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028	1028
1029	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029	1029
1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030	1030
1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031	1031
1032	1032	1032	1032	1032	1032	1032	1032	1032
1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033	1033
1034	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034	1034
1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035	1035
1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036	1036
1037	1037	1037	1037	1037	1037	1037	1037	1037
1038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038	1038
1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039	1039
1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040	1040
1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041	1041
1042	1042	1042	1042	1042	1042	1042	1042	1042
1043	1043	1043	1043	1043	1043	1043	1043	1043
1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044	1044
1045	1045	1045	1045	1045	1045	1045	1045	1045
1046	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046	1046
1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047	1047
1048	1048	1048	1048	1048	1048	1048	1048	1048
1049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049	1049
1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050	1050
1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051	1051
1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052	1052
1053	1053	1053	1053	1053	1053	1053	1053	1053
1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054	1054
1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055	1055
1056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056	1056
1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057	1057
1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058	1058
1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059	1059
1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060
1061	1061	1061	1061	1061	1061	1061	1061	1061
1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062	1062
1063	1063	1063	1063	1063	1063	1063	1063	1063
1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064	1064
1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065	1065
1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066	1066
1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067	1067
1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068	1068
1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069	1069
1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070	1070
1071	1071	1071	1071	1071	1071	1071	1071	1071
1072	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072	1072
1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073	1073
1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074	1074
1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075	1075
1076	1076	1076	1076	1076	1076	1076	1076	1076
1077	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077	1077
1078	1078	1078	1078	1078	1078	1078	1078	1078
1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079	1079
1080	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080	1080
1081	1081	1081	1081	1081	1081	1081	1081	1081
1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082	1082
1083	1083	1083	1083	1083	1083	1083	1083	1083
1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084	1084
1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085	1085
1086	1086	1086	1086	1086	1086	1086	1086	1086
1087	1087	1087	1087	1087	1087	1087	1087	1087
1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088	1088
1089	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089	1089
1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090	1090
1091	1091	1091	1091	1091	1091	1091	1091	1091
1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092	1092
1093	1093	1093	1093	1093	1093	1093	1093	1093
1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094	1094
1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095	1095
1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096	1096
1097	1097	1097	1097	1097	1097	1097	1097	1097
1098	1098	1098	1098	1098	1098	1098	1098	1098
1099	1099	1099	1099	1099	1099	1099	1099	1099
1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101	1101
1102	1102	1102	1102	1102	1102	1102	1102	1102
1103	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103	1103
1104	1104	1104	1104	1104	1104	1104	1104	1104
1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105	1105
1106	1106	1106	1106	1106	1106	1106	1106	1106
1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107	1107
1108	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108	1108
1109	1109	1109	1109	1109	1109	1109	1109	1109
1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110	1110
1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111
1112	1112	1112	1112	1112	1112	1112	1112	1112
1113	1113	1113	1113	1113	1113	1113	1113	1113
1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114	1114

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

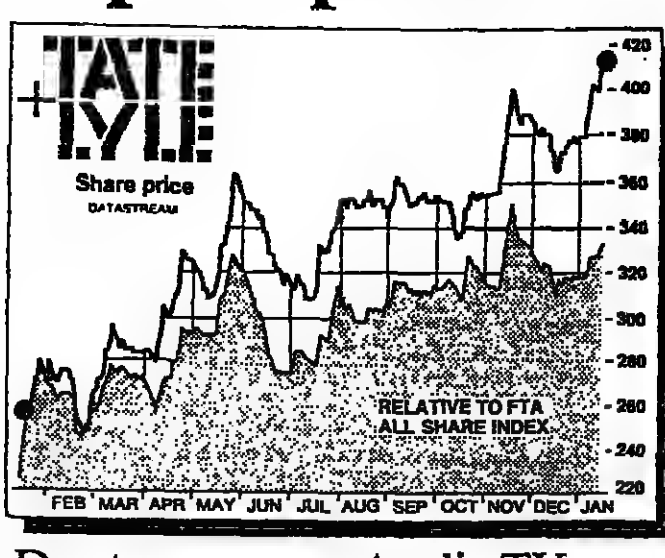
Slimmer Tate & Lyle serves up fat profits

After four years of slimming through closure, sales and rationalization, Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, is in such fighting fit form that it can, once more, begin to consider the possibility of expansion by acquisition.

Full year figures from the company underline the astonishing recovery that has been achieved under the guidance of the managing director Mr Neil Shaw.

Pretax profits for the year to the end of September are up 43 per cent to £57.3m which is £2.3m better than forecast at the time of the £42m rights issue September. The final dividend of 11.5p, lifting the total for the year to 16p against 13.5p last year, is also better than the 15.5p promised with the cash call.

It is small wonder then that the shares leapt 18p to 433p in response to the figures yesterday.



Acquisitions are now very much to the forefront of the group's thinking. Searches are being conducted in both Britain and North America for companies that will fit the bill. Tate & Lyle wants to buy in its traditional business of sugar refining and sweeteners.

It was this business that pushed up group profits last year with its contribution worldwide rising from £27.6m to £44.4m or from 69 per cent of the total to 78 per cent.

Exceptional trading factors in North America helped profits here by between £4m and £5m. However, the group is confident that, with the benefits of rationalization and investment still feeding through, especially in Britain, it can at least match last year's profits in sugar refining and production.

In the rest of the group, the programme of disposals and closures is at an end, though there is still plenty to be done in weeding out loss makers and improving the profit performance of some of the larger companies. The big agribusiness, which lost £500,000 on sales of £31.4m last year, will receive close management attention.

The sale in October of the Canadian Zymase company, which makes fructose sweeteners, will be good for an extra £7.5m on profits through loss elimination alone this year, and with interest charges set to fall further in the wake of the big cut in borrowings that has been achieved, the company should be capable of making profits of up to £75m this year.

Dowty

Dowty has suffered severely at the hands of the recession which has been especially harsh on mining and mining equipment suppliers. But the chairman's warnings at the last annual meeting did not prevent the market from anticipating rather more than the £11.9m pretax, down from £16.4m, which the company made in the six months to the end of September.

Turnover of £178m compared with £198m points to the difficulties in the marketplace, although some of the fall was caused by Dowty's reorganization. More important, below the line were the £4.9m of redundancy costs stemming from the reshaping of the business. The board does not expect further such costs in the second half, and that alone should speed up progress.

A breakdown of trading profits, which fell from £21.1m to £16.4m, illustrates clearly how circumstances have afflicted the group. Aerospace and defence held its own, returning £10.9m as against £10.1m.

The United States is also the key to the mining and industrial divisions, whose trading profits fell sharply from £6.79m to £2.68m and from £2.12m to £184,000 respectively.

By contrast, electronics increased its contribution from £2.01m to £2.63m, reflecting the general health of the division. For Dowty as a whole, better orders and margins point to a slow recovery for the year, even if profits still fall short of the £40.4m made last time. A slight increase in the interim dividend from 1.65p to 1.7p is a modest indicator of a brighter future.

Anglia TV

The apparent collapse in Anglia Television's profits from £4.1m to £2.7m looks bad and is indeed worse than some of the City's more bullish estimates. But the drop is due to exceptional factors and the television company, best known for its *Survival* series, should see a rapid recovery over the next few years.

The outcome for the year is better than the company expected after the disappointing interim results. Anglia was hit hard by a big increase in its Channel 4 subscription from £2.2m to £6.5m. This year's subscription will be higher but the rise will be much less than last year's enormous leap. Anglia should also receive revenue from Channel 4.

The better second half is the result of higher advertising revenue, which has benefited all the independent companies, with Anglia holding its market share at just under 6 per cent. However, costs have also been increased by a higher proportion of drama productions.

The fall in the associate company contribution from £903,000 to £709,000 is largely from once-off provisions by East Anglia Securities made against previous investments. However, Sodastream, the soft drinks company, where Anglia has a 25 per cent stake (down from 35 per cent) should continue to perform strongly and may be floated off.

The change of the US agency from J Walter Thomson to Embassy also denied profits by about £500,000 but this should be more than offset during the current year. The total dividend has been increased from 6.5p to 7p.

Tace profits doubled as interest charge is cut

Tace, the London manufacturer of electronic, electrical and mechanical control equipment, yesterday announced more than doubled pretax profits for the year to the end of September.

They rose from £413,000 to £1.2m after a fall of more than a fifth in the interest charge to £427,000. A final dividend of 2p is being recommended making a total for the year of 3p. The group paid no dividend the year before.

The company said that the present year had started well with profits for the first quarter substantially ahead of the same period last year.

The group has brought in an extraordinary credit of £1.1m

below the line. This represents the profit on the offer for sale of a part of the group's interest in Goring Kerr, floated on the stock exchange last autumn, less reorganization costs and capital losses realized for tax purposes.

The tender offer for Goring Kerr was 46 times oversubscribed. About a third of Tace's shares are held by London and Northern Group.

Last June the company sold its 89 per cent interest in Weighload to B & A Engineering for about £600,000. Combining this with the Goring Kerr sale proceeds enabled the company to eliminate its borrowing by the end of the financial year.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Sidney C. Banks: Half-year to Oct 31, 1983. Interim payment, net raised from 2.5m to 2.75p a share. Figures in £000. Turnover 50,720 (42,600). Pretax profit 935 (746). Board's confidence that improvement will be maintained in full-year's results.

A. & J. Gelfer: Half-year to Sept 30, 1983. Interim payment up from 1.8p to 1.9p net a share. Figures in £000. Turnover 2,797 (2,470). Pretax profit 409 (358).

Hawtins: Results for eight months to Sept 30, 1983, compared with 12 months to Jan 31, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 9,388 (8,943). Pretax profit 606, against loss of 72. Dividend of 0.25p a share, against nil last time.

Gnome Photographic Products: Half-year to Nov 30, 1983. Figures in £000. Sales 809 (789). Pretax profit 125 (121).

Burroughs Machines: Half-year to May 31, 1983. Figures in £000. Turnover 91,663 (81,763). Pretax profit 13,237 (11,284). Company is a subsidiary of Burroughs of US.

Allied Colloid: Half-year to Oct 1, 1983. Interim payment raised from 0.54, adjusted, to 1p a share net to reduce disparity between payments. Figures in £000. Sales 37,639 (29,424). Pretax profit 7,610 (5,440).

BETT dividend is cut

The profits of BETT Brothers, the Dundee-based building and public works contractor, collapsed in the year to the end of last August. The year end dividend is being cut as a result.

Group pre-tax profits fell from £1.3m to £377,000 on turnover up from £17.1m to £30.1m. The final dividend is being cut from 1.9p last time to

1.65p. This reduces the total for the year from 3.1p to 2.65p.

The company has taken a tax credit of £25,000 against a charge the year before of £238,000. An extraordinary debit rose from £65,000 to £207,000 reducing attributable profits to £193,000 from £979,000 last time. Earnings per share are down from 6.53p to 1.29p.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Rubber in £/cwt (metric)	101.15-101.15
Coffee, arabica, in pounds per 100lb	170.00-170.00
Cocoa, in US \$/cwt (metric)	1,700.00-1,700.00
RUBBER	
Latex, RSS, 100% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 90% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 80% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 70% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 60% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 50% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 40% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 30% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 20% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 10% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
Latex, RSS, 0% (100% natural)	82.50-82.50
COFFEE	
Arabica, 100% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 90% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 80% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 70% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 60% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 50% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 40% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 30% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 20% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 10% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
Arabica, 0% (100% natural)	170.00-170.00
COCOA	
100% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
90% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
80% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
70% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
60% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
50% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
40% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
30% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
20% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
10% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00
0% (100% natural)	1,700.00-1,700.00

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE	
Aluminium, 100% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 90% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 80% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 70% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 60% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 50% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 40% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 30% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 20% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 10% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
Aluminium, 0% (100% natural)	1,100.00-1,100.00
COPPER	
100% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
90% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
80% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
70% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
60% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
50% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
40% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
30% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
20% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
10% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
0% (100% natural)	240.00-240.00
ZINC	
100% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
90% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
80% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
70% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
60% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
50% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
40% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
30% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
20% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
10% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00
0% (100% natural)	100.00-100.00

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	10.10%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

'Impractical' plan for commission to monitor securities industry is shelved

Recommendations on the way Britain's securities industry should protect its investors were published yesterday by Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower.

The 212-page report contains 92 recommendations and says the securities industry should be governed on a two-tier mix of statute and self-regulation under a new Investor Protection Act.

He has decided against recommending a full American-style Securities and Exchange Commission, and says the ultimate authority should remain with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Professor Gower says in his report: "Unless my proposals are implemented essentially on the lines proposed, further serious scandals undermining public and international confidence are, in my view, inevitable. If they are implemented, they would be fewer and that when they occurred less irreparable damage would be suffered."

Despite personally favouring the setting up of a commission as the best solution, Professor Gower, accepts that it would not be practical politics.

"Reviewing this report as a whole, my belief is that the establishment of a commission would be the better solution if only because a government department seems less likely to be afforded the needed manpower resources."

But with that possible exception, I believe that my recommendations go as far as is strictly necessary.

Professor Gower has opted for insistence that anyone dealing in the investment business should belong to either a self-regulatory body, recognized by the Department of Trade as able to monitor and control its members, or be registered with the department itself.

Anyone who belonged to neither would be operating illegally.

All investment advisers would go on to a computerized register open to inspection by the public. Professor Gower says there is a much expanded role for the Council for the Securities Industry (CSI), and suggests that new self-regulatory

Gower's two-tier combination of investor protection



'Unless my proposals are implemented further serious scandals undermining public and international confidence are inevitable.'

Professor Jim Gower

association should emerge embracing the life insurance, unit trust and mutual funds.

He also recommends the setting up of the proper accounts which hold money for investors on trust, thus establishing the investor's legal right to such cash in the event of the company collapsing.

He has also recommended that the CSI, Takeover Panel and the Stock Exchange should assume responsibility for vetting the prospectuses of companies wishing to sell securities to the public other than through the Stock Exchange.

He says that this provision, already in law through the

Companies Act, should be transferred in a revised and modernized form to the new Investor Protection Act, along with laws relating to takeover and insider trading.

The new Act would also make the CSI responsible for undertakings by companies and by anyone who has agreed to

maintain an over-the-counter market in its shares.

Professor Gower says he is more convinced now than ever that the pre-vetting prospectuses should be mandatory in this country because of the large rise of issues where dealers sponsor public issues and act as issuing house, underwriters and market makers.

He is also proposing that when laws relating to insider dealing are transferred to the new Act, the scope of those likely to be liable to prosecution under the law should be widened to include all public servants, central or local. Previously only Crown servants would have been liable if they had obtained price sensitive information about a company and then dealt in its shares.

Professor Gower is using the Investor Protection Act to tidy up another anomaly of the Companies Act, this time relating to directors' perks. Under his proposals, compensation for loss of office and any sum in lieu of pension must be approved by shareholders at a general meeting. It was a loophole which occurred when the Company Law was changed requiring a property sale worth more than £50,000 of a company house to a director should be disclosed, while a "gift" of a far larger sum as a superannuation gratuity did not.

On pensions, Professor Gower makes no specific recommendations. A separate working party has already been set up to examine the law and conventions governing the conduct of pension funds. However, he says that what are regarded as urgent problems can be satisfactorily solved until a legal regime is created.

He says that matters such as potential conflicts of interest and financial disclosure may well point to a system of control through a self-regulatory agency recognized by, and answerable to, a government department.

He says of building societies that if they continue to extend the competitive range of financial services that they provide, the present legal controls will need reviewing to provide adequate protection to depositors.

Philip Robinson

Key points from the 92 recommendations

Statutory Framework

The Prevention of Fraud (Investment) Act, and relevant provisions in other legislation, should be replaced by a new Investor Protection Act providing a system of basic policy, overall surveillance and residual regulation of investment business, but not deposit-taking regulated under the Banking Act, would be undertaken by a Government agency but subject to day-to-day regulation as far as possible by self-regulatory agencies. Initially based on existing professional bodies and organisations, recognised by the Government agency.

The Act should recognise that not all those who need to be regulated would be members of a recognised self-regulatory agency and that the Government agency should have to regulate the admission to practice, and undertake the direct supervision, of those who were not.

The Act should make it an offence to carry on investment business unless registered either directly with the Government agency or through membership of a recognised self-regulatory agency.

The Government role could be left to the Department of Trade and Industry and not hived-off to a self-standing Commission.

Wherever legislation is introduced it is apparent that a substantial volume of day-to-day Governmental regulation and supervision will have to be undertaken by the self-regulatory agencies, which should be answerable to the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

But the Department should remain responsible for overall surveillance of the system and for the making, in consultation with the Commission, of such Regulations as give rise to criminal sanctions.

Contract for commodity or financial futures or options and life insurance contracts should be included within the definition of investment.

"Investment business" should include all those professionally engaged in the marketing of investments and investment managers or advisers for the business of those so registered.

The Register should contain only such facts as the public needs to know: namely, business names and addresses and nationality or country of incorporation of registered firms.

Life assurance and Unit Trusts

The Investor Protection Act should amend the Insurance Companies Act 1982 by inserting a new section in Part III thereof making it an offence for a firm to carry on the business of long term business of a company not authorised to carry on long term business by the authorities of any EEC Member State, or

in the latter case, registered with the Department (or Commission) or a self-regulatory agency recognised for this purpose. The Regulations should make it a breach of the relevant code of conduct for any company or friendly society to pay, or to permit or to receive, in the UK a commission in excess of the prescribed maximum.

The client should be entitled to obtain from the company or society a statement of the commission payable to him, and if he elected to do so to rescind the contract and recover his money, with interest, if the payment was in excess of the prescribed maximum.

The Act should permit the creation in the UK of incorporated mutual funds, as an optional alternative to unit trusts.

A unit trust or mutual fund should not be permitted to commence offering its units to the public until it had obtained from the Department (or Commission) or a self-regulatory agency recognised for this purpose a certificate of compliance with the conditions and, in the latter case, registered with the Department (or Commission).

The Act should make it an offence (a) to promote in the UK the sale of units of a trust or mutual fund which had not obtained (and retained) a certificate of compliance, or

(b) to publish or circulate, or cause to be published or circulated, in the UK any advertisement or statement of such a trust or mutual fund except in accordance with, and to the extent permitted under, Regulations made by the Secretary of State. These Regulations should provide for

general permissions to be granted, for example to trusts or mutual funds established in countries with comparable safeguards and which provided reciprocity or to unit trusts with sales restricted to pension funds and charities.

Issues, sales and purchases of units, whether of trusts or mutual funds, should be treated identically and the present belief freedom of a foreign mutual fund to market its "shares" here once a listing on the Stock Exchange had been obtained should be abolished but a listing of units of a trust or mutual fund with a certificate of compliance should be permissible.

The Act should make it an offence to engage in any form of "cold-calling" in relation to investment business except as permitted by Regulations made by the Secretary of State. The initial Regulations should permit it in relation to the sale of contracts of long term business of authorised insurance companies (or friendly societies) and of units of trusts or mutual funds which had certificates of compliance.

The cooling-off period presently provided in the case of sales of most types of long term insurance business should be extended to all types (other than industrial in-

business. Codes should include a rule that an intermediary, before selling any policy, should ensure that the client had received and had his attention drawn to all warnings and disclosures required by the Advising Regulations.

In addition, the Act should amend the Insurance Companies Act 1982 by empowering the Secretary of State to make Orders banning any insurance salesman or intermediary from continuing to act as such in the UK if satisfied that, by reason of breaches of the law, the Regulations, or the Code of Conduct or otherwise, he was not a fit and proper person to undertake such business.

The Investor Protection Act should empower the Secretary of State to make Regulations controlling commissions payable to intermediaries (independent or tied) on dealings in investments and this power should forthwith be exercised in relation to sales of life insurance and unit trusts.

The Regulations should make it a breach of the relevant code of conduct for any company or friendly society to pay, or to permit or to receive, in the UK a commission in excess of the prescribed maximum.

The client should be entitled to obtain from the company or society a statement of the commission payable to him, and if he elected to do so to rescind the contract and recover his money, with interest, if the payment was in excess of the prescribed maximum.

The Act should permit the creation in the UK of incorporated mutual funds, as an optional alternative to unit trusts.

A unit trust or mutual fund should not be permitted to commence offering its units to the public until it had obtained from the Department (or Commission) or a self-regulatory agency recognised for this purpose a certificate of compliance with the conditions and, in the latter case, registered with the Department (or Commission).

The Act should make it an offence (a) to promote in the UK the sale of units of a trust or mutual fund which had not obtained (and retained) a certificate of compliance, or

(b) to publish or circulate, or cause to be published or circulated, in the UK any advertisement or statement of such a trust or mutual fund except in accordance with, and to the extent permitted under, Regulations made by the Secretary of State. These Regulations should provide for

general permissions to be granted, for example to trusts or mutual funds established in countries with comparable safeguards and which provided reciprocity or to unit trusts with sales restricted to pension funds and charities.

Issues, sales and purchases of units, whether of trusts or mutual funds, should be treated identically and the present belief freedom of a foreign mutual fund to market its "shares" here once a listing on the Stock Exchange had been obtained should be abolished but a listing of units of a trust or mutual fund with a certificate of compliance should be permissible.

The Act should make it an offence to engage in any form of "cold-calling" in relation to investment business except as permitted by Regulations made by the Secretary of State. The initial Regulations should permit it in relation to the sale of contracts of long term business of authorised insurance companies (or friendly societies) and of units of trusts or mutual funds which had certificates of compliance.

The cooling-off period presently provided in the case of sales of most types of long term insurance business should be extended to all types (other than industrial in-

surance) and to cash sales of units of trusts and mutual funds.

The Act should provide that life offices and managers of unit trusts and mutual funds are fully responsible for the activities of their intermediaries whether they are employed or self-employed.

Public Issues, Takeovers and Insider-Dealing

The statutory provisions in the Companies Act relating to public issues, takeovers and insider-dealing should be transferred in a revised and modernised form to the proposed Investor Protection Act.

Invitations to the public, whether in a primary or secondary distribution or on a takeover, should be treated broadly on the same lines.

Documents containing such invitations should be pre-vetted prior to distribution or publication and effective surveillance should be maintained over any market-makers in the securities concerned.

Accordingly the Act should make it an offence to distribute or publish to the public an issue or takeover prospectus unless:

(a) it complied with the provisions of the Act and Regulations made thereunder; and

(b) permission to distribute and publish it had been granted (and not revoked) by the Department (or Commission) or a self-regulatory agency recognised by it for this purpose.

The Department (or Commission) should be empowered to make Regulations for the purposes of the EEC Directives and self-regulatory agencies recognised for this purpose should either be authorised or recognised competent authorities or treated as acting on behalf of the Department (or Commission).

The Act should empower the Department (or Commission) and any self-regulatory agency recognised to make Rules of Conduct regarding public offers of takeovers for which its person might be carrying on investment business without being duly registered.

Where regulatory offences under the Act had been committed, prosecution should be initiated in the hope of collecting sufficient evidence to obtain convictions at the same trial for graver offences.

The Act should confer on the Department (or Commission) powers to give directions to a firm registered for investment business prohibiting specified disposals of assets or other transactions or the soliciting of business from those not already regular clients, or ordering assets to be vested in a specified custodian as trustee.

Further consideration should be given (i) to the method of trial of indictable offences for commercial frauds involving prolonged investigation of documents and accounts (ii) to the possibility, in such trials, of substituting two lay assessors, with relevant commercial and accountancy experience, for a jury or, failing that, to providing greater help to juries and (iii) to the further development of international collaboration between the police, prosecuting authorities and regulatory agencies.

The Act and Regulations made thereunder should provide civil remedies for those who suffer loss as a result of breaches of their provisions.

The Act should empower the Department (or Commission) to take civil proceedings for injunctions restraining breaches of the Act and for "disgorgement orders" requiring the offenders to restore any losses suffered by victims of the breaches.

The Act should provide that a company entered into the course of carrying on investment business by a person not duly registered should be unenforceable by that person and voidable by the other party unless the court granted relief.

The Insider-dealing provisions presently in Part V of the Companies Act 1980 should be transferred to the Investor Protection Act and extended so that they cover "market" dealings in their securities, or options or futures relating to securities (whether of a company or not) and all public servants - central or local.

Offences and Enforcement

The Investor Protection Act should include provisions similar to sections 13 (deceptive inducement) and 14 (investment fraud) of the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act but substantially re-drafted and clarified.

The publisher of a newspaper or periodical should not be liable for breach of the re-drafted section 14 merely because he acted in the ordinary course of business in publishing an investment advertisement therein unless, in doing so, he proved either that he had no reason to believe that it contained an invitation to enter into an investment transaction or that the material was placed by a person known to him or whom he believed on reasonable grounds to be, entitled under the Act of Regulations to issue the circular.

Relevant information gleaned in the course of any investigation should be made available to the Department (or Commission) for use in the exercise of its functions under the Act, and relevant information obtained by any recognized self-regulatory agency should be made available to the Department (or Commission) and to other such agencies if relevant to the exercise of their functions.

The Act should confer on the Department (or Commission) power to inspect the books and papers of any person registered for investment business or any person whom it had any reason to suspect might be carrying on investment business without being duly registered.

Where regulatory offences under the Act had been committed, prosecution should be initiated in the hope of collecting sufficient evidence to obtain convictions at the same trial for graver offences.

The Act should confer on the Department (or Commission) powers to give directions to a firm registered for investment business prohibiting specified disposals of assets or other transactions or the soliciting of business from those not already regular clients, or ordering assets to be vested in a specified custodian as trustee.

Further consideration should be given (i) to the method of trial of indictable offences for commercial frauds involving prolonged investigation of documents and accounts (ii) to the possibility, in such trials, of substituting two lay assessors, with relevant commercial and accountancy experience, for a jury or, failing that, to providing greater help to juries and (iii) to the further development of international collaboration between the police, prosecuting authorities and regulatory agencies.

The Act and Regulations made thereunder should provide civil remedies for those who suffer loss as a result of breaches of their provisions.

The Act should empower the Department (or Commission) to take civil proceedings for injunctions restraining breaches of the Act and for "disgorgement orders" requiring the offenders to restore any losses suffered by victims of the breaches.

The Act should provide that a company entered into the course of carrying on investment business by a person not duly registered should be unenforceable by that person and voidable by the other party unless the court granted relief.

The Act should provide that a company entered into the course of carrying on investment business by a person not duly registered should be unenforceable by that person and voidable by the other party unless the court granted relief.

The Act should provide that a company entered into the course of carrying on investment business by a person not duly registered should be unenforceable by that person and voidable by the other party unless the court granted relief.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Cee-fax AM. News items and information, available on all television sets.

6.30 Breakfast Time: With Frank Bough, Selina Scott. Today's "specials" include a medical item (between 8.30 and 9.30), and food and cooking (someone in the same half hour). Regular items include news at 8.30 and half-hourly until 8.50; Sport (8.40 and 8.45); television preview (8.55); Morning papers (7.18 and 8.19).

9.00 Mind How You Go: Jimmy Savile on the danger of drinking and driving (p. 9.10). The Genuine Article. Today's trade in fake stamps, with John Fitzmaurice Mills (p. 9.35). Pages from Cee-fax.

10.30 Play School: Grotty the Robot: 10.55 Pages from Cee-fax; 12.30 News After Noon; 12.57 Regional News; And Financial Report (London Area).

1.00 Pebble M&B at One: Includes Jill Crawshaw, the holidays expert, 1.45 King Rotor, 1.50 Brio-a-Brae.

2.00 The Afternoon Show Terry Scott on how a hearing handicap has affected his life. And a nutritionist comments on a consumer affairs expert's food and drink intake during a seven-day period. Also an interview with Jimmy Boyle.

2.40 Dynasty: Storm clouds on the wedding horizon as the big moment draws near for Blake Carrington and Krystle (p. 9).

3.50 The Amazing Adventures of Morph: With Tony Hart; 3.55 Play School; 4.15 Thursday; 4.20 Heathcliff the Cat cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Victoria Wood reads from Anthony Paul's The Tiger Who Lost His Stripes; 4.40 The Cat and the Happy Days Gang cartoon; 5.05 John Craven's News Round; 5.10 Blue Peter.

5.40 Sixty Minutes: The line up is: 5.40 News; 5.54 Weather; 5.55 Regional magazines; 6.38 Closing Headlines.

6.40 Dr Who: First episode of The Awakening, with Peter Davison and Polly James.

7.05 Tomorrow's World science and technology for everyone. Tonight's edition investigates the burglar alarm that talks; how salt water is being used to store solar energy for electricity; and a way of telling if bottles are cracked after you have filled them by just listening to them.

8.05 The Living Planet: First of 12 programmes on the environment, make up a portrait of the earth. The films explore all the environments, and the life they support. Our guide: David Attenborough (see Choice).

9.00 News: with John Humphrys.

9.25 Diana: The second episode of Andrew Davies's adaptation of R. F. Delderfield's novel has the lovely Jan (Stephen J Dean) settling out to show that a gentleman of himself so that he can impress the spittin' rich girl, Diana (Patsy Kensit).

10.20 Question Time: Tonight's panel - Francis Pym, MP; Sir John Hoskyns (a former member of Mrs Thatcher's "Think Tank"); Denis Healey, and Sir William Whitely, chairman of the environmental group Clear. In the chair, Sir Robin Day. From the Greenwood Theatre, London.

11.20 Letting go: New series about parents and teenagers. Two women who were teenagers in a 1950s BBC TV programme are now married with children. They discuss the aspects of modern-day teenage life (schooling for example) that differ from the ones they knew.

11.45 News Headlines. And weather prospects for Friday.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nicky Katt and Anne Diamond. Today's "specials" include Jeremy Beadle (7.05, 8.05), Films (8.05), Royal Diary (8.45), and Michael Barry's Cookery Item (8.05). Regular items include news at 6.30, and half-hourly until 8.00; Sport (8.35, 7.55), Mad Lizzie (8.50, 9.15) and Competition Time (8.27).

TV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; 9.30 For Schools; 9.30 Chess; 9.42 Magic and Mystery; 9.59 1, 2, 3... Go; 10.11 Moving; 10.20 People and Politics; 10.30 Bones; 11.08 Basil Brush; 11.22 The Daily Mail; 11.30 German Programme; in der Stadt.

12.00 Emma and Grandpa: for the toddlers (repeated at 4.00); 12.10 Get up and Go with Beryl Field; 12.30 The Sullivan's: serial about a family in wartime Australia.

1.00 News at One: 1.20 Thames News; 1.30 A Plus.

2.00 Crown Court: The verdict in the case of the woman (Carol Frazier) who claims she was the mistress of an MP (Gerald Flood), and bore his son; 2.30 The Agatha Christie Hour: in a glass darkly, with Nicholas Clay and Emma Piper. A vision of horror in a mirror (p. 3); 3.30 Sons and Daughters: Fiona is in financial difficulties.

4.00 Children's ITV: Emma and Grandpa (p. 4); 4.15 Battle of Britain cartoon; 4.20 Do it more about Shogun's war and her newspaper supplement; 4.45 This is Me: Story of a young lad, Christopher Hinds, who provides his blind parents with their "eyes"; 5.15 The Young Doctors: Dr Steele asks if a favour.

5.45 News; 5.50 Thames News; 5.50 Thames Sport; With Steve Rider and Simon Reed. Highlights from last night's Milk Cup ties; boxing from the 1984 Olympic Games.

7.00 Knight Rider: The identity of Michael Knight's wonder car, KITT is re-established. With David Hasselhoff.

8.00 The Steam Video Company: An updated comedy version of R. L. Stevenson's classic horror story, retitled The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll, and written by Andrew Marshall and David Warwick. The cast includes William Franklyn, Barry Cryer, Anna Dawson, Madeline Smith, and Bob Todd.

8.30 Hotel: A group of political extremists use the St Gregory Hotel to whip up racial hatred. With Anne Baxter, James Bolton and Cornelia Sotolosa.

9.30 TV Eyes Missing Children: Should there be a change in the law to allow a "cooling off" period when they are found and before the police reunite them with their parents - a period when they can receive expert help and advice? Peter Prandregast reports.

10.00 News at Ten. Followed by Thames News Headlines.

10.30 Film: The Thief Who Came to Dinner (1973) Comedy thriller with Ryan O'Neal as the computer programmer who is also a cat burglar. Not all that easy to follow, and not as sharply written or directed as it ought to have been. But the cast is attractive, including as it does Jacqueline Bisset, the late Warren Oates, and Jill Clayburgh. Directed by Bud Yorkin.

12.25 Night Thoughts: with the Rev Donald Reeves, Rector of St James's, in Piccadilly.



James Fox: The Road to 1984 (Channel 4 at 9.30pm)

With a bit of luck, Granada Television's THE ROAD TO 1984 (Channel 4, 9.30pm) will conclude the first phase of television's obsession with the year ahead. It has been a crowded road and though most of the vehicles (in particular, the films in the Arena series on BBC 2) have known exactly where they were going and took up positions on the road to a clearer perception of the political and social forces that shaped Orwell, the landscape was starting to become treacherously familiar. Willis Hall's film tonight offers a couple of Orwellian views that we have not seen before and is, therefore, welcome. It opts for dramatized sequences from Orwell's later life and from Animal Farm and Nineteen Eighty-four in an attempt to explain the writer's detestation of totalitarianism and his identification

with society's outcasts. I say "attempts to explain" because Mr Hall expects us to infer deep significance from situations that are too lightly sketched in (the Spanish Civil War episode, for example, and his courtship among the down-and-outs). James Fox plays Orwell, and though the resemblance depends heavily on moustache and clothing, Mr Fox has lately developed his actor's skill so remarkably that we learn something new about this complex man who took so many of the secrets of his complexity with him to his early grave.

THE LIVING PLANET (BBC 1, 8.05) is an environmental study, which is as bleakly off-putting as to

say that the series that spawned it, Life on Earth, was a treatise about nature. The happy truth is that David Attenborough's new, 12-part series, is just as academic as its predecessor was - that is, not at all. Having established in Life on Earth, how animal families have their own potential, Mr Attenborough now sets about explaining how, in each of the Earth's environments (mountains, oceans, forests, deserts, and so on) animals and plants have adapted to their physical surroundings. And, if all that sounds a bit academic, just wait until you see tonight's film, with its tear-inducing volcanic activity (visual) and its detailed account (Mr Attenborough, verbal) of the eruption of Krakatoa. The excitement should cool off a bit with next week's film. It is called The Frozen World.

10.55 This Week's Composers: Parry and Stanford. Parry's, Lord, let me know mine and (George of Farne), the Violin Sonata in B (Granada). Stanford's Songs of the Sea (Luton and Bournemouth SO and Chorus).

11.00 The Squares Family: Strauss pare (Alice Polka), Strauss (piano) Cendrars, Act 1 and Joseph Strauss (Delian Wetz).

11.55 Chamber Orchestra of the West: Franz Liszt Chamber Orchestral Suite in G minor for strings, RV 157; Sinfonia, Al Santo Sepolchro, RV 130; and Beatus Vir in C, RV 597; English Horn Concerto, with Paul Crookley.

12.00 Concert Part 2: Dvorak (Symphony No 9; From the New World); Part 1: Brahms's Three Intermezzi, Op 117; Debussy's Suite bergamasque; and Liszt's Harmonies du Soir.

12.15 Vivaldi: Concerto in G minor for strings, RV 157; Sinfonia, Al Santo Sepolchro, RV 130; and Beatus Vir in C, RV 597; English Horn Concerto, with Paul Crookley.

12.30 Piano Trio: Haydn's H XV 25; and Mendelssohn's No 1 in D minor, Op 49 (Fulham/Roll).

12.45 Young Orchestras of the World: The Royal Northern College of Music Sinfonia plays Handel's Concerto Grosso in B Flat, Op 3 No 1; Fauré's Pavane and Haydn's Symphony No 88.

12.55 News; 1.00 Mainly for Pleasure: Michael Berkeley's selection includes Vivaldi's sonata for strings (p. 3); 1.05 Bandstand: Grimehorpe Colliery Band play Benjamin's Altitude and Bourgeois; 1.10 Concerto.

1.15 John Manning and Friends: The soprano (with Tony Hyman as accompanist), 1.25 Farmhouse Kitchen, 2.10 Miracles Take Longer, 2.40 Strange but True, 3.10 Newsbreak, 3.20 Sons and Daughters, 3.50-4.00 A, 5.15-5.45 Three Little Words, 6.00 Coast to Coast, 6.35 Crossroads, 7.00 Emmerdale Farm, 7.30-8.00 Carry on Laughing, 10.30 Streets of San Francisco, 11.30 Fight Night, 12.30am Closedown.

1.15 Now and Then: Beethoven's String Quartet in G major, Op 18 No 2; and Denis Appin's Duo Concerto with Frantisek Herman (piano) and Haydn's String Quartet in D major, Op 17 and Denis Appin's Duo Concerto with Frantisek Herman (piano). Part one.

1.15 A Field in Space: Robert Trotter reads Eschep David's story.

1.15 Now and Then: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part one. 7.05 Morning Concert: part one. The Secret Marriage; Kozubek's Bassoon Concerto with Frantisek Herman (piano); Haydn's String Quartet in D major, Op 17 and Denis Appin's Duo Concerto with Frantisek Herman (piano). Part one.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

1.15 News; 1.20 Morning Concert: part two. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance in B, Op 72 No 1; Borodin's Notturno (String Quartet No 2); Chopin's Nocturne in A flat (piano); and Stravinsky's ballet Apollo.

10.20 Music in our Time: Ockeghem, arr Briviesse (Uli hermann solo); David Lumsden (piano solo); "santa" (piano solo); from Mendelssohn, and Robin Walker (piano solo). With Sheelagh Surfield (piano). Lonsdale, and Ockeghem de la Martinez (piano).

11.15 News. Until 11.15.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00 and 9.00). Major Bulletin: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight (except 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30am (MF/MW), 5.00am Ray Moore, 7.30am Terry Wogan, 10.00am Jimmy Young, 12.00am while you work with Jack Peverly's Flutes and Things 1, 12.30am Gloria Hunniford, 2.00am Sports Desk, 2.30am 565 Seward, 3.00am Sports Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell, 8.30am Star Sound Extra, Karen Black, the Hollywood actress, talks to Philip Borge about her new film Can She Sings a Cherry Cake? and Toni Hutton reviews some of the latest releases including Gary Park, The Honourable Consul, Daniel, and John Galsworthy's new movie Student Impact, in which the character Dirty Harry reappears, 8.57 Sports Desk, 10.00am I'm sorry, I haven't a clue, 10.30am Simon Matthews presents Round Midnight A.M. (stereo from midnight, 11.02, 11.02, 11.02 Cricket Desk, 4.00am David Hamilton, 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk, 6.00am John Dunne, 6.45am Sports and Classified Results (mt only). 7.30am Marching and Waiting (mt only). Country Club with Wally Worrell

